BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1863. { NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
New Hanover Co., } Fall Term, 1863.

J. & D. McRae & Co., vs. The Cape Fear Coal and Iron Company.

BY VIRTUE of a decree in this case made at this term of the Court, I will sell by public auction, on the premises in Chatham county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following TRACTS OF LAND, viz: One Tract lying on the north side of Deep River, bounded as follows, to wit—Beginning at a white oak on the bank of Deep river, near an old canoe landing, running north one hundred and twenty two (122) poles to a pine (Wilcox's line), thence with and beyond Wilcox's line one hundred and seventy-six (176) poles to a pine in Smith's line, thence south 26 deg. east, two hundred and twenty-four (224) poles to a white oak on a small cut near the river; thence north 76 deg. east down said cut twenty (20) poles; then south 65 deg. west eight (8) poles to the confluence of said cut with the river; thence with the various courses of the river to the beginning, containing by estimation one hundred and seventy (170) acres. Also, another TRACT containing two and a half (2½) acres, adjoining the land of Harris Tyser, with the appurtenances.

Terms of sale—Cash.

A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk & Master in Equity.

Nov 10, 1s-3.

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLING QUARTERMASTER, Richmond, Va., for the collection of tithes, directs that the following be published with a view of eliciting information on the subject from the farmers of North Carolina. The plan proposed is from a leading farmer in Hanover County, Virginia.

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover County Va., adopt this:

On a high, dry spot, excavate a hole of convenient size and shape, to the depth of four or five feet. Put in a layer of pine tags, say three inches thick; the sides also should be lined with the same as the potato is put in. After the hole is filled to within one foot of the surface, and a cone to keep off the rain erected, the potatoes are allowed to remain untouched for about a week, to undergo what is called the sweat. Then pine tags are thrown into the hole even with the surface, and plank laid over. It is of the utmost importance that no water should run in upon the potatoes, and they should not be moved or touched until taken out for use. Pine tags are the best non-conductor, and universally used in Hanover. Any small country shelter is more than sufficient to keep off the severest frosts. Before the potatoes are put in the hole, each one should be rubbed with the hand, taking off all dirt and roots. The potatoes should not be washed or trimmed in any manner.

GEO. H. FITZWILSON,
Capt. & A. Q. M.,
Asst. Q. M. Gen'l's Office.

Farmers are respectfully solicited to give their opinions on the subject, and will please direct their letters to Maj. A. Fitzwilson, Raleigh.

7-3t

RECRUITS WANTED.

I WISH TO ENLIST a few more young men to fill up an Artillery Company stationed at Fort Caswell. Young men desiring to go in service soon, who have not been conscripted, and have their interest to come forward and enlist, where they can have comfortable quarters and be well cared for. All volunteers will receive a bounty of fifty. Said Company will be commanded by

A. A. MOSELEY,
Lieut. & Recruiting Officer.

Smithville, Nov. 5, 1863. 7-3t*

WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A SCHOOL in January next. I teach the classes, French, Italian and English.

GEORGE PADDISON,
Gravelly Hill P. O.,
Bladen County, N. C.

Nov. 1, '63. 8-3t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Special Letters of Administration on the estate of J. A. Parker, I will sell at public sale at his late residence in Magnolia, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of December next, all of the perishable property, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, all of his Carpenter Tools, one Buggy Cart, lot of Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles not mentioned. The attention of Carpenters and Builders is called to the large lot of Tools to sell.

W. J. PARKER, Special Administrator.

Nov. 12th 8-2t*

SALT—SALT.

I WILL ATTEND at Fason's Depot on Thursday, the 12th of November, at Magnolia, the 13th and at Duplin on the 21st, to deliver Salt at cost, for cash. First to soldier's families and Relief Committees, then to citizens. Those who have not heretofore had salt from me will be preferred. W. R. WARD.

Nov. 11, 1863. 53 2t 72t

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 19, 1863.

Stockholder's Meeting.

The chief business transacted yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company was the election of president and directors. R. R. Wallace, Esq., was re-elected president, and the old directors also re-elected or re-appointed without opposition.

The stockholders also raised the salaries of the several officers of the road an average of one hundred per cent.; that is to say, they doubled them. The increase of salary is made to the last as well as to the present fiscal year. The increase applies to all those in the employ of the company who are paid a yearly salary. The workmen in the shops, and others who are paid *per diem*, have had their wages increased from time to time as seemed necessary and expedient. At least we presume so.

The various recommendations contained in the reports of the President and Directors and the Engineer & Superintendent, were referred to the board for such action as it might deem proper and expedient.

The stock was pretty fully represented, though rather more by proxy than usual. T. D. Walker, Esq., held the proxy of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad company.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.—We publish the proceedings of the Convention of the several Banks of the State of North Carolina, recently held in Columbia, but so far as we can understand, we are not fully prepared to endorse them. Of course the idea of levying a tax of sixty millions to be paid in coin would be simply absurd, since it could not be paid. We notice, however, that the coupons of interest on the loan of one thousand millions, proposed to be raised are to be received in lieu of coin. To gentlemen like Nicholas Trist, (the head of John Frazier & Co.,) Monroe, and other capitalists, this scheme might occasion no inconvenience, but perhaps result in profit, but to the generality who could neither obtain coin or command sufficient cash to buy stock to enable them to pay taxes with its coupons, the case would be different and far less favorable. At least that is the way it strikes us. Other features impress us more favourably.

The great influence which Mr. Trist is said to possess with Mr. Memminger gives to the recommendations of this convention, of which he was a leading member, an interest and importance which would not otherwise attach to them.

The main object of the recommendation of a loan secured by a tax of sixty millions, payable in gold or silver, or in the interest coupons of the loan itself, is to compel parties to buy the bonds so as to get the coupons with which to pay their taxes. It is in effect a forced loan, though not so considered we all know that the gold could not possibly be obtained and that the coupons of the bonds must be had. It can only be had through purchasing the bond themselves. It is bound to bear hard upon all who have not disposable capital, but so must any scheme that will meet the difficulty.

THE FLORIDA MAN.—The *Mississippian* states that the author of the witticisms which have formed so marked a feature of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, is ALBERT ROBERTS, son of a distinguished Nashville publisher. Mr. WATTERSON, son of Hon. HARVEY WATTERSON, formerly a Congressman from Tennessee, was the leading editor, but has withdrawn because of a difference of opinion between him and the proprietor on the Banks question.

THE idea of the enemy in "pegging away" at Sumter is that at last they will wear out the garrison. Constant dropping, it has been said, will wear a hole in a stone. Constant firing, it is thought, will wear out human endurance, as well as brick, mortar and sand.

But we may rest assured that the enemy will not confine themselves to their bombardment of Sumter. Somehow we think they have some other deviltry concocting which will show itself before Christmas, and which may most severely tax the genius of BEAUREGARD and the valor of the troops in his command, for before Christmas the campaign both in Virginia and on the Tennessee will certainly have closed, releasing large bodies of men to operate on the coast during the winter months.

Of course the same causes that will release forces of the enemy, will also release Confederate troops, so that as the winter advances we may look for the main seat of active hostilities to be transferred to the seaboard.

The Bank Convention.

The Convention of the representatives of Banks in the different States of the Confederacy met at Augusta, Ga., on Monday, and adjourned on Tuesday evening of this week. There were representatives of banks from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. Neither Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi nor Louisiana were represented. O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, and WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq., of the Cape Fear Bank, were the only delegates from North Carolina. The following is the plan agreed upon by the Augusta Convention, which is substantially the same as that proposed by the South Carolina banks, of which plan M. C. MORDECAI, of Charleston was the author:

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the dues to be collected by the Government and on which Treasury notes are made receivable, are inadequate to absorb a sufficient amount of the notes, to prevent the evils of an increased paper currency, and it is deemed essential to the interests of the people and of the Government, that measures be adopted by the Government to redeem or fund the entire amount of the old issues, or so much thereof as shall reduce the sum of the currency to two hundred millions or less. For the accomplishment of this object the following measures are recommended to the country and the Government by this Convention.

1. That a new issue of Coupon Bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars. The bonds bearing six per cent interest—the Coupons payable annually in coin; and that, in future, to meet the wants of the Confederate Government, the policy of issuing Treasury Notes be abandoned, as far as practicable, and to tax sufficient for all requirements be adopted as the true policy to sustain the credit of the Confederacy.

2. That an Act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions, to be collected annually during the whole period of the said loan, for the payment of the interest on the above bonds, and that the good faith of the Government be pledged for the continuance of such tax until the maturity of the said loan; and that the said tax shall be paid in coin, and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner, or at a price above par, they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that a Commissioner shall be appointed for each State to make known to the tax payers in each collection District the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, to the tax payers in each District, the amount of bonds required for the payment of their taxes; and that Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the said bonds; and that the said payments shall be required in convenient instalments to suit the circumstances of persons of moderate means; but the privilege of paying in full at any time shall be accorded to all.

4. That all existing distinctions between treasury notes of different issues and dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen millions loan be paid by checks on the treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent call loan be established similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holder of the Treasury Notes which upon their face are fundable in eight per cent. stock, ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. at a short period provided for that purpose; and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be restored to the holders of all outstanding certificates of that loan.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France, or in the interest on the fifteen million loan.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issue; and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills that the same are receivable in payment of the public dues, except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, viz: $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000—sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

Col. J. F. Jones.

There is no more arduous and responsible duty than Inspector General of an army. Col. Jones has filled this post with great ability and distinction for some time, being on the staff of Gen. Bragg, and his high toned, courteous manners, his gallantry and bravery, have won for him the well merited compliment of the "Chevalier Bayard" of the army. Col. Jones commanded a regiment at the battle of the first Manassas, and, a part of the time, a brigade at Corinth and Tupelo. Gen. Bragg, (under whom Col. Jones has served for over eighteen months,) in speaking of this officer, in both staff and line positions, said: As a Colonel, has no superior; as an Inspector, where the highest qualities of a soldier are exhibited, I do not know his equal.

With such an endorsement, we think that the true merits of Col. Jones should be appreciated by our government, and that he is most deservedly entitled to the promotion of a Brigadiership. While we are confident that no officer of more merit or modesty is entitled to the notice of his government, we must confess that it appears like favoritism, or "good luck," at least, to see others of inferior capacity elevated over their superiors. We sincerely hope, however, that Col. Jones' claim will not long be overlooked.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

COL. JONES is a native of Anson county, N. C., and will be remembered here as having been for some time in command, as Captain JONES, of the troops at Fort Johnston, now Fort Branch. He was subsequently appointed Lieut. Col. of the 5th Regiment N. C. T., and as such was in the first battle of Manassas. His subsequent history is no doubt correctly given by the *Intelligencer*.

BARN BURNT.—The barn of Mr. ISAAC A. FRAZIER, near Charlotte, N. C., was destroyed by fire week before last, together with his whole crop of corn and wheat. Mr. FRAZIER is absent in the army serving as a soldier, and the loss to his family is very severe.

STRIKES for higher wages seem to be the order of the day among the mechanics at the North, more especially among the machinists employed on work for the Government. Their demands if complied with are likely to lessen the profits of the contractors, if they do not entail positive loss.

DR. PETERS, who killed General VAN DORN, was captured a few days since upon his plantation on the Mississippi River, where he was engaged in selling wood to the Yankees.

THE Confederate Congress will assemble on the 1st Monday in December, being next Monday two weeks. This is the short session of the old Congress.

The New York Times, in an article on New York city politics, thus graphically describes a majority of the population of New York:

"Its position has made it the recipient of the very dregs of European emigration—the best portion of it, goes westward—and the enormous expansion of our trade and industry, has drawn hither from all parts of the Union, the shiftless, the broken down, the characterless, and the needy of all classes, in the hope of finding some means of bettering their condition. Consequently the texture of society in New York is no longer American, but European. We have on the one side a proletariat as ignorant and unscrupulous as that either of Paris or London, owning nothing, disliking the tedium of honest industry, with a strong taste for plunder in some shape or other, indifferent to public opinion, uninfluenced by the pulpit or by the press, and having more or less of that sense of wrong, and that grudge against those who are better off than themselves, which have been for six thousand years a characteristic of the ignorant and vicious."

The *Times* shows a sad picture of the corrupt expenditures and heavy taxation, which promises to result in "municipal repudiation, or else a burden of taxes which will amount to wholesale confiscation, and render all real property inside the city limits worthless.—When this prospect stares people in the face, we shall look for a movement towards a *radical change in the structure of the Government*, but not sooner. Our consolation is, that it cannot be very long till this period arrives."

The war between capital and labor has commenced. The workingmen are marshalling their forces—"strikes" are taking place on every side, and without capital submits to the demands of labor, a collision cannot be avoided. Lincoln's regulars may protect capital for a little while, but anarchy will reign at last. The press and the pulpit, by their teachings, have raised a storm they cannot allay; the Constitution has been destroyed, and the North has but the choice of two evils—anarchy or despotism.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—The Republican says that on Tuesday night the Southeast corner of the 3d story of the "Gibbons' House" was discovered to be on fire.—The house was occupied as a naval hospital. Most of the Government property was removed, but the building was much injured, and it will require several thousand dollars to repair it.

The building is owned by Mr. Horace Morse and is fully insured.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18th, 1863.

The firing on Sumter continues steady. Our mortar battery on Sullivan's Island has been shelling Gregg and the Cummings' Point battery all day. No casualties at last enter today. The enemy fired at long range up Cooper River to-day at a passing Steamer, supposed to be the ——— Some guns were fired on the city.

FROM ABINGDON, VA.

ABINGDON, Va., Nov. 18.

The first number of Brownlow's "Whig and Rebel Ventilator" has been received. It contains no news of interest, but is filled with abuse and vituperation. It says that if the Union forces are compelled to leave the country, they will make it a howling wilderness. He says: I glory in penning my batteries from my old fortifications, beginning with this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off my work of Faith, labor and love.

The Federal Court, under Judge Trigg, will convene shortly, and the arbitrary arrests complained of by the traitors will be tender mercies compared with the indictments before that Court; and in a lengthy article says that slavery cannot longer exist in a temperate zone.

Charles McGhee, Columbus Powell, and Mr. Salter, of Kentucky, have been sent to that State, upon a requisition by Gov Bramlette.

Heavy firing was reported in the direction of Bull's Gap on Monday.

SALE OF BONDS IN RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18th, 1863.

At auction to-day, bonds of the one hundred million loan sold at $112 14 and interest; bonds of the fifteen million loan, coupon, $103; ditto registered, $155; Virginia registered sixes, $450 to $253, and interest; North Carolina eights, $255 and interest. All the bonds and stocks offered sold at a high price.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point on yesterday with returned prisoners. She brought no papers. The Steamer New York is expected daily with the released Surgeons.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18th, 1863.

Advices from the front are unimportant. A special dispatch to the Intelligencer says that the battery planted on the eminence near the mouth of Chickamauga opened yesterday on the enemy's camps, on the opposite side of the Tennessee river. A furious shelling took place for half an hour, with great effect, dispersing the enemy in every direction. The enemy attempted to reply with two guns, but were completely driven from their position.

ADVANCE OF SHERMAN—LOOKOUT BATTERY SHELLING YANKEE TRAINS—GREAT SCARCITY IN THE YANKEE CAMPS—LONGSTREET NEAR KNOXVILLE—BRAGG'S GENERAL ORDER

ATLANTA, Nov. 18, 1863.

Advices from the front bring nothing new. A correspondent of the Register at Little Tennessee River, says that Gen. Wheeler has intercepted a letter from Burnside's Adjutant General to his Quartermaster in Kentucky stating that he had only ten day's rations and God only knew where the next would come from.

The *Appeal* and *Register* both mention a rumor that Sherman has crossed Tennessee River at White's Bluff with 20,000 men moving towards Rome, Ga.

A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer* says that Lookout battery has opened on the enemy's trains coming to Brown's Ferry.

Louisville dates to the 11th, per flag of truce, state that the enemy has been on quarter rations. The citizens of Chattanooga are suffering greatly, and being sent North to keep from starvation. A train on the Bardstown Road had been burned by the rebels. Cincinnati dispatches say that rebel privateers are cruising off Sandusky, their supposed object being to relieve the prisoners on Johnston's Island, and act as pirates. Longstreet's forces crossed the Tennessee at Loudon. His cavalry is reported within nine miles of Knoxville, the enemy falling back before them.—General Bragg's general order advises soldiers to prefer an honorable death on the battle field to languishing in Northern dungeons till the close of the war.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Nov. 19th, 1863.

The Register has a special dispatch from Oxford, Miss., Nov. 17th, which contains the following news:

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—It is reported that Burnside's resignation has been accepted, and Foster has been appointed to succeed him. Gen. Sherman is reported to have been killed in an engagement with S. D. Lee. Iuka was burned by the Confederates on the 10th. A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 3d, and resolutions passed advising a return to the Union.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11th.—Seward refuses to allow recruiting in the United States for the Juarez government, and will prosecute the offenders.

The Chicago Times' Washington correspondent, says that the restoration of the Union is almost hopeless. It restored the United States will find themselves a dependency of the French Emperor on the Southwestern frontier. The Republican administration has abandoned the Monroe doctrine, and by pursuing aggressive measures to coerce the South has given them an ally in Napoleon, whose assistance will enable the South to establish her independence.

NEW ORLEANS dates of the 29th Oct., report the sailing of a fleet under Gen. Banks, which consists of three ships of war, sixteen transports and a number of schooners and tugs. The expedition crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass on the 27th; destination unknown.

FROM LOUISIANA.

MOBILE, Nov. 19th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register* from Tangipahoa, 16th inst., says that a letter received by a member of Gen. Green's staff, announces the defeat of a Yankee column in Louisiana. Franklin's Division encountered a portion of Taylor's army under Green, near Amite, on the 5th of November. After a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed with loss of stores and six hundred prisoners. Weitzell's Division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Taylor near Opelousas. The expedition is said to be abandoned. A portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

From Northern Virginia.

Information received justifies the impression that the demonstrations made by the enemy on Sunday, at Morton and Raccoon Fords, were only intended as a feint to cover their real designs, which seem to be the transfer of the main body of their army to the lower fords of the Rapidan, near its junction with the Rappahannock.

It was asserted yesterday, morning at Gordonsville, and generally credited, that the greater portion of Meade's forces were moving along the north side of the Rapidan in the direction of Germanna Ford, and it was conjectured that an attempt at that point would be made to cross the river.

This movement lessens the probability of a general engagement for the present, but much, of course, depends upon the activity of the Yankee Commander. If he should attempt to cross at Germanna or United States Fords a decisive fight will doubtless result in the vicinity of the Wilderness battle-field.

The Central train last night brought down some twenty prisoners, captured near Morton's Ford on Sunday.—*Richmond Dispatch, 18th inst.*

A BRIDE WORTH HAVING.—The Rockingham, Va., Register publishes the marriage of Miss Lucy F. Roller, the daughter of a wealthy farmer in that county, and adds:

She was what we would call "an independent girl." Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet! Her own delicate hand spun and wove the material of which her wedding dress and travelling cloak were made; so that she had nothing upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are.

From the Charleston Mercury, 18th

Interesting and Important News from the Enemy's Lines—Matters in Beaufort.

Last week James, a very intelligent and observant negro, who ran away about a year ago from Mr. Wm. R. Habersham's plantation, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, and who has since been living amongst the Yankee in and near Beaufort, made his escape through the enemy's lines and returned to seek his master. His account of the condition of affairs in Beaufort is interesting and in some respects important.

During the greater portion of his absence, James has been used as a servant on the plantation of Mr. Edward Walker, six miles from Beaufort, by a Yankee named Thompson, the "Superintendent" of Negroes. Thompson has his two sisters living with him, and acting as schoolmarms. He says that a regiment of white troops is stationed at Mr. Tom Baynard's, and another at Barnwell's brick house. These regiments are relieved every week; and from these two points, as centres, the enemy throw out their pickets. From July 8th to the middle of October, there were but 3000 troops on Beaufort and Paris Island, and in that neighborhood. But, during the last three weeks, heavy reinforcements had arrived—some from Morris Island, but the bulk of them from the North. Of these last, many came *handcuffed*. A new General and several Colonels were among the fresh arrivals.

The Yankees say that they cannot take Charleston from the front, but hope to reduce it from the rear.—From the statements that he heard, James gathered that they intended to open a heavy fire from the front on Charleston, on Savannah and on some point near Ashepoo—this last to be the main attack. They do not expect to take the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at once, but while the demonstrations at Charleston and Savannah occupy our attention, they hope to be able to lay waste Ashepoo, cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and fortify their foothold on the main. They have the guns for this attack on Ashepoo now ready at Hilton Head, having received two shiploads of artillery from the North. James believes that this movement against Ashepoo is certainly resolved upon, and will soon take place.

The Yankees have ordered a conscription of all negro men between the ages of 18 and 45. This conscription was to have taken place yesterday (Monday), and it was to avoid this compulsory display of martial ardor that James forsook the enemy. He says that the negroes who led the assault on Battery Wagner were drunk at the time, and the remnant not killed cannot be made to fight again. The Yankees are very brutal in their treatment of the negroes. The negro men of Col. Heyward, as soon as they arrived at Beaufort, were put into the army. The small pox prevailed extensively on Paris Island. The houses of Mr. Nat. Heyward and Mr. John Barnwell, in Beaufort, are occupied as hospitals. A white "superintendent" is placed upon every plantation except such as have been "sold" to Yankee settlers. They are quartering up the land into 20 acre lots, and persuading the negroes to put up cabins and rent these lots. There is a telegraph from Beaufort Island to Hilton Head, *via* Paris Island, and from Beaufort towards Port Royal Ferry. A Captain Paine (whom we took prisoner on a scout between Morris and James Islands) and a millwright named Saulsbury, are the two greatest Yankee scouts, and have frequently been over to the main. General Gillmore has sent North for 40,000 men, and some of them (all drafted men) have come. On Land's End two negro men have been shot dead for swearing that they would not fight; one of them belonged to Mr. Richard Fuller, and the other to Brigadier General Finegan.

Whatever portions of the above facts are based upon hearsay, were obtained by James from his Yankee taskmaster Thompson, and from the white soldiers whom he happened to meet.

In regard to the threatened attack on the Main, in Gen. Walker's District, we may remark that the lowest points on the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers, available for the landing of a hostile force, would be Chapman's Fort, on the Ashepoo and Field's Point on the Combahee. Both these places are already strengthened by fortifications, and we trust that these works may not fail, either through the deficiency of men or guns of sufficient calibre, to repel any advance the enemy may attempt in that direction.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Disaster to Gen. Hoke's Brigade.

AT OUR OLD CAMPS ON THE RAPIDAN, }
November 10th, 1863. }

To the Editor of the Examiner:

A history of the misfortune which befell our brigade on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., is due to the friends of the unfortunate officers and soldiers at home. I therefore beg leave to offer, for the information of such, only such information as I have been able to gather from the officers who escaped: On Friday, the Louisiana brigade, under Brigadier General Hayes, was sent across the Rappahannock to act as a picket guard at the point where the railroad from Culpeper Court House to Manassas crosses the Rappahannock. Whilst the enemy held this road during the latter part of the summer he had thrown up a line of breastworks from a point a short distance below the end of the railroad bridge, on the other side, which works faced from the river and extended some distance up, and diverging from the river.

The Louisianians occupied the lower part of these works. The pontoon bridge, the only place of crossing for infantry, being upon their left, and about one hundred yards above where the railroad bridge had been burned. At half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., the long roll was beat in our encampment, and every man fit for duty called upon to fall in; we knew not why, as we had no artillery, the day being quite windy, and our camp being about six miles from the river. The whole of Early's division was marched rapidly to the river.—Brigadier General Hoke's brigade of three regiments, the Sixth, Fifty fourth and Fifty-seventh, now commanded by Colonel A. C. Godwin, formerly first provost marshal of Richmond, was ordered over the river to occupy the extreme left of the breastworks. This brigade crossed the river under a heavy fire of artillery, (for the Louisianians were already sustaining a furious fire from several batteries).—This fire from the artillery and sharpshooters was kept up until after sunset. The other two brigades of General Early's division, commanded by Brigadier Generals Gordon and Pegram, were held in position on this side of the river. By sunset the enemy had extended his lines, in the form of a half moon, so as to envelop our forces entirely, his right and left resting on the river above and below. At the same time he had formed three lines of attack, one behind the other, to assault the works held by General Hayes and the right of Hoke's brigade. The sun had gone down when this terrible onset was made. Although the odds were greatly against us, and we had only four pieces of artillery on that side of the river, our men received the shock as brave men only do. The Louisianians fought with desperation. The enemy's front line was torn to pieces and scattered in confusion. Being reinforced by the second and third lines, the enemy again advanced upon the works, and by overpowering numbers, leaped the works into the ditch, and came to a hand-to-hand fight.

Our brave men, being thus so greatly outnumbered, were compelled to yield. Some surrendered; others rushed to the pontoon and escaped; some others, being cut off from that, plunged into the river below and swam across, a few being drowned. General Hays escaped after he had surrendered. Cols. Monagan and Peck swam the river. More than half this brigade are missing. The extreme right of General Hoke's brigade fought with equal valour and shared a similar fate. The possession of the works held by the Louisianains gave the enemy possession of the pontoon bridge, and thus cut off General Hoke's brigade from any escape except by swimming. Our extreme right being thrown back, the brave Colonel Godwin, although surrounded on all sides, except on the river side, still fought on, and when compelled to yield ground to overwhelming odds, fell back with a force of about seventy five men, still returning the enemy's fire, and refused to surrender until fighting was useless.

Lieutenant Colonel Fate and Major York, Captains McPherson and Ray and Lieutenant Mebane, of the Sixth, with Captain Adams, of the staff, broke away and escaped over the bridge in the darkness. Lieutenants Williams, Smith and Fitzgerald, of the Fifty-fourth; Brown, of the Sixth; with a few others, plunged into the river and swam safely over; but, unfortunately others were drowned. Lieut. Col. H. Jones, Jr., of the Fifty-seventh, and Captain White, of the Sixth, plunged in to swim, but the coldness of the water compelled them to put back.

The casualties of our brigade are small in killed and wounded. Adjutant Mebane, of the Sixth, wounded in arm and side; William Johnston, Captain White's company, wounded in thigh, severely, though not mortally; Sergeant Crisman, Captain Hooper's company, killed. The brigade is almost annihilated. The Fifty fourth regiment has only captain (Paschall) left, with five lieutenants, and about fifteen men remaining. The fragments of the brigade are now collected under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Tate, of the Sixth, and attached to the Louisiana brigade. These fragments now number about two hundred and seventy five men.—This is a serious disaster, so far as our feelings are concerned, but it does not shake our hopes as to success.—This sad affair took place in the presence of General Lee and Major-General Early, who had arrived on this side the river.

The loss of the enemy has been serious, as the ground in front of our works was literally covered with his dead. At midnight on Saturday night Gen. Lee began to fall back. On Sunday morning he formed the line of battle beyond Culpeper; but although the enemy had forced the guard at Kelly's Ford, and compelled Gen. Rhodes to fall back with a loss of two hundred men—killed, wounded and missing—yet no attack was made on us by the infantry. In the afternoon the enemy's cavalry attacked Gen. Wilcox's brigade, and were badly cut up. During Sunday night Gen. Lee fell back to his old position south of the Rapid Ann.

P. S.—Lieut. Morrison, Lefler and Maynard of the fifty seventh, are all safe.

JOHN PARIS,
Chaplain Fifty-fourth regiment N. C. T.

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman.

The Northern Elections.

If the result of the recent elections in the North means anything it means war. We were told that the North was tired of the war, that they could get no more men, and the war be brought to a speedy termination. But instead of all this we find that the Republicans have carried everything, even the Democratic city of New York by a sweeping majority. The war on the South is far more popular in the North now than at any time during the first year of hostilities, and our enemies are more thoroughly united now than at any former period. So let our people be not deceived.—*Raleigh Progress.*

And this has taken place while our people, encouraged to it by the *Standard* and *Progress*, were holding "peace meetings," denouncing their own government, and finding fault with almost everything at home. We will not undertake to say how much or how little influence the course of the *Standard* and *Progress* exerted on the public mind of the North, toward uniting them against us; but it is notorious that copious extracts were made from the *Standard* by Northern journals, for the purpose of encouraging the war party of the North. The result has been brought about, and no doubt these extracts had their influence. Now we can see that our men in the army will have plenty of hard work to do.

A SERIOUS PRACTICAL JOKE.—While the authorities were feting the Russian Admiral and his suite last week, a *conge*, it seems, was given to the sailors of the fleet for the rest of the day, so that they, too, might enjoy the festivities. The Jack tars instinctively kept near the shore in their rambling, imagining that they were all right while they were in sight of the water.—They had been warned of land-sharks, and they were bound to give them a wide berth. But, unfortunately, they were led astray by the aquatic name of one of our streets, and set sail down it perfectly unconscious of danger. It was not long before they got into an undercurrent, consisting of grog sellers and dancing saloons, with which the place is infested. The phlegmatic Russ forgot every caution in the hilarity of the new scene. The Polar sea began to melt from about his heart, and was soon as jolly as the Jack tars of any other nativity around him. There were those about him and his fellows who were bent on making them pay for all their fun. No sooner were the sailors overcome with the combined excitement of liquor and dancing than they were stripped of their bran new toggery, and whipped into suits of old uniforms as fast as the thing could be done. They were taken and sold as substitutes before they had sufficiently recovered their senses to discern the change in their appearance.

We hear that the Admiral has been hunting for his men, but with what success we cannot say. We know he must be in a state of great choler over the event, though he does not like to say much on account of the carriage ride and the dinner we gave him.

Metropolitan Record.

Something Extraordinary.

If anything could surprize us in these days we would express our astonishment at the following sentence taken from the *Standard* of Tuesday, November 3rd, inst., in the Editor's own words:

"*Gov. Vance did us the honor to confer with us before he made his visit to Richmond and we can bear witness that he returned with the same sentiments and feelings with which he went there.*"

This now notorious, Editor, Holden, in refering to the interview (understood to have been confidential) sought by President Davis with Governor Vance, some weeks since, on the state of affairs in North Carolina; and here we have the extraordinary fact presented that the Governor consulted with the President bitterest enemy in the Confederacy, both before and after the interview, as to the course he should pursue! Can it be true? Will Gov. Vance's own self-respect allow it to go uncontradicted? Is this only another instance of Holden's audacity to magnify himself, or is it a deliberate purpose to embarrass the Governor, by exposing the fact that such a conference was held with Holden in violation of all the proprieties of official, not to say private, confidence? There is a meaning in this statement which will be disclosed in the future career of the Governor and Editor of the *Standard*.

Raleigh State Journal.

VERY GOOD.—Two rough fellows making a noise in the Theatre, were brusquely ordered to be silent by a gigantic Emeralder who happened to be in the same box, whereupon they shouted, "You shall hear from us; our name is Lawes." "Lawes, is it?" quoth the big man, "then I'll give you satisfaction. I'll give you an addition to yer name," and kicking them out of the box he exclaimed, "Lawes ye were, but by the powers, it is *Out* Lawes ye are now."

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT.—"That which thou hast to do do it with all thy might," said a clergyman to his son one morning.

"So I did this morning," replied Bill, with an enthusiastic gleam in his eye.

"Ah! what was it my darling?" and the father's hand ran through his offspring's curls.

"Why, I wollaped Jack Brown till he yelled like thunder; you should just have heard him holler, dad."

Dad looked unhappy, while he explained that the precept did not imply a case like that, and concluded with—

"You should not have done that, my child."

"Then he'd a wollaped me," retorted Bill.

"Better," expostulated his sire, "for you to have fled from the wrath to come."

"Yes," argued Bill, by way of a clincher, "but Jack can run twice as fast as I can."

The good man sighed, went to his study, took up a pen, and endeavored to compose himself and a sermon, reconciling Practice with Precept.

"Hermes" of the Charleston Mercury is responsible for the following;

Here is an anecdote about one of Pegram's staff.—After Chickamauga, or during the two days' trouble Pegram was ordered at night to take position at a certain point. He advanced, with his staff, at the head of the column, and presently met a man on horseback in the middle of the road, and on the other hand he descried dimly a regiment lying down. "What regiment is that?" he inquired. "Such a one from Ohio" replied the horseman. "And that?" "Such a one from Illinois?" Pegram consulted his staff for a moment, wheeled his horse ordered the column to about-face, and retired. Not long afterwards, a young fellow, named Gentney, who had been seperated from the rest of the staff, rode up to the same horseman in the middle of the road, saw the regimen's lying down, made the same inquiries Pegram had made, and received the same answer. He drew his revolver, put it to the head of the horseman, and whispered. "Follow me." "I can't" replied the man, "I am the Ger——'s orderly." "O, open your lips again," said Gurney, between his clenched teeth, "and I will blow your brains out. I may be killed if I fire, but you will die certainly." The man obeyed, rode with him back to the command with out uttering a word sat down by the camp fire, buried his face in his hands, and after a long pause exclaimed, "Well, I'll be d——d!"

Correspondent of the Macon Telegraph.

Mr. Toombs' Speech.

The speech delivered by Gen Toombs last night in the Hall of Representatives created a marked impression. The Hall was full of ladies, members and visitors, notwithstanding the wind and cold. It was about one hour and a half in length, and characterized with his usual power, originality and eloquence. He was repeatedly and loudly applauded.

He reverted to the success of the enemy in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and other States, to the dismemberment of the Confederacy by the fall of New Orleans and Vicksburg; to our financial troubles, the worthlessness of our currency; to the evils, injustice and wrongs of the impressment act as the cause of that ruin to which we are hastening, unless the true remedy is found—*Taxation*. He spoke of the encroachments of the military upon the civil power, which would end in the death of Liberty and the triumph of tyranny, unless we returned to the Constitutional principles of our fathers, and asserted the rights of *Magna Charta*—that one other revolution was involved in the fearful struggle now progressing, a revolution to regain the rights for which we are now contending against a mean and powerful foe, a

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'R 26, 1863.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the above Company convened this forenoon in the Court House, and organized by calling Col. JOHN MCRAE, of Wilmington, to the Chair, and appointing WM. A. WALKER and WM. H. PAYNE, Secretaries.

The Secretaries, with Mr. WM. ROGERS, were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The committee having reported a majority of the stock present in person or by proxy, the meeting was declared ready for the transaction of business.

The stock held by the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co. is represented by S. D. WALLACE and WM. A. WRIGHT, Esqs.; that held by the Town of Wilmington by S. D. WALLACE.

No proxy on behalf the State has yet been presented, and it is a matter of doubt whether any has arrived.

The usual reports, submitted by T. D. WALKER, Esq., were received and their reading dispensed with, after which the meeting adjourned until two o'clock, P. M.

From the report of the President and Directors and the General Superintendent, we learn that the receipts of the Fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1863, have been as follows:

Through Travel	$449,680 55
Way Travel	144,493 79
Freight and Minor sources	503,792 61
Mails	30,598 45
Total	$1,128,565 30
Expenditures	511,963 53
Nett Revenue	606,601 77
Nett Revenue previous year	426,351 67
Increase of Nett Revenue	$180,250 10

The cost of operating the road, including the cost of two new engines, has been about 46½ *per cent.* of the gross receipts. If the cost of these is excluded, the result will show about 42¾ *per cent.* The nett receipts after deducting the amount of interest which has fallen due for the year show an earning upon the whole cost of the road of $20 5-8 *per cent.* and upon the capital stock of 46.60 *per cent.*

The entire amount of the assetts which have passed into the Treasurer's hands for the year, including those which he held at the close of the fiscal year 1862, has been $1,748,062 21. How this amount has been disposed of, the various items in his statement of the annual expenditures will show. Among these will be found one for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars invested by the Board in the stock of a steamship company (the Merrimac.) The object of that Company was to run the Steamship through the blockade with a view to the importation on freight of those articles most needed by our people, and particularly by our manufacturing and railroad interests. The right of importation in this ship, in proportion to its stock, was stipulated for on behalf of the Company. Unfortunately the Steamer was captured on her first voyage out and the investment became a complete loss.

During the year the Company has made an investment of some ninety thousand dollars in Cotton, which is stowed in sheds adjacent to the railroad. It is covered by insurance. A portion of it has been shipped abroad, and these shipments will be continued as opportunity offers. The purchase was made during the last Spring, and its average cost per pound, with all expenses included is about 28½ cents.

A sinking fund of $65,000 in Confederate fifteen million loan has been set aside, and this, with the investment in Cotton, and farther investments of a portion of the means in the Treasury which it is contemplated to make, will, it is hoped, enable the company to meet any contingencies that may arise.

The amount of interest coupons due but not presented is $100,000.

The business done by the road has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the summing up would have been much larger but for the yellow fever which prevailed in the Fall of 1862.

The superintendent reports that the track is in good order. There has been considerable renewal of timber in the track, bridges and trestles, and it is designed during this present fiscal year to do much more. The iron on the road, as on all the leading roads in the Confederacy, is beginning to show considerable signs of lamination. It will be necessary, if possible, to obtain at least ten miles of new iron. To secure new rails the Government will have to give its aid. This, it is hoped it will do. It is designed also to remedy this trouble about rails to a certain extent during the present fiscal year, by renewing the ends of rails requiring it. This can be done in the company's shops and at a comparatively small cost, and it is hoped that the iron can be kept in fair condition by the adoption of the above two courses.

New wells and pumps are being put up along the entire line. Contracts have been made for enlarging the freighting facilities at Wilmington and Kingsville. It is also designed to erect a new passenger house at Sumter, and a new warehouse at Mars Bluff.

The fulfillment of contracts made for the erection of a wooden roof over the Round House, for the protection of engines from the weather, has been unavoidably delayed, owing to the conscript act taking away certain men engaged on the contracts. The work, however, is progressing, and it is hoped this very needful improvement will soon be completed.

Difficulties have been experienced from the failure of the rolling stock during the past year. These difficulties have, to a considerable extent, been removed by the purchase of two first-class freight engines and the renting, on favorable terms, of nine locomotives and seventy-five freight cars. This will not only facilitate the business of the Road, but give an opportunity to repair thoroughly some of the engines belonging to the Company.

Notwithstanding the heavy business done on the Road, and the large number of trains run, both regular and irregular, but one accident of a serious nature has occurred.

The Superintendent bears testimony to the general zeal and fidelity of the officers and employees of the road.

Daily Journal, yesterday.

It would seem from the appearance of things in the vicinity of Chattanooga, that another fierce fight at that point is imminent, and that events of the utmost moment may be reported at any time. We hardly think that BRAGG'S army in front of Chattanooga has been much, if at all, weakened by the detachment of the force now under LONGSTREET in East Tennessee. At least we see letters published from LONGSTREET'S corps at their former camp long after LONGSTREET himself had advanced upon London.

The line of the Tennessee now is the theatre upon which is to be shortly enacted the most stirring and important scenes of the whole war.

Our newspaper brethren in Charleston have their offices not far from the intersection of East Bay and Broad street, the most convenient portion of the city to be reached by the shells of the enemy, who have been dropping their missiles quite promiscuous all through the lower wards.

The office of the *Mercury* is or was on Broad street near East Bay. That of the *Courier* on East Bay near Broad.—We see it stated that the *Mercury* has moved its quarters up town, and we presume that the temporary suspension of the *Courier* is rendered necessary to make a similar movement. A shot or shell dropping in might put the forms of type, to say nothing of the human forms, into something very much resembling "pi," the latter it might convert into mince meat. We cannot say that hundred pound shells dropping around would be conducive to that calm and dispassionate tone of mind best suited to the consideration of grave questions or the concoction of acceptable editorials. This is, to be sure, only a speculative opinion, since we have never tried the composition of editorials under such difficulties, and would rather not try it, at least as a matter of choice. It might be worth while to try the sensation once in a way, but hardly as a permanent arrangement. As such we think it would not be desirable. Somehow we think they would interfere with the freedom of the press.

Real Estate and Negroes—Rents and Sales at Auction.

This forenoon WILKES MORRIS, auctioneer, rented the house and lot corner of Mulberry and Third Streets, lately occupied by Col. W. C. HOWARD, deceased, for $5,000 a year, payable quarterly.

A brick tenement on Princess street, between Front and Second streets, and next west of this office, sold for $10,500. The lot is 50 feet front and about 60 feet deep. A lot in the rear, but occupied by the tenants of the above building, and unapproachable, sold for $6,500.

Two negro children, about three and one and a half years old, respectively sold for $1,500.—*Daily Journal, 23d.*

Charleston.

The enemy has again been throwing shot and shell into Charleston, and has done some damage, but not much. There is no foundation for the excited and exciting rumours that got afloat here on Saturday and yesterday of Charleston having been "set on fire," "ruined," and all that sort of thing.—*Daily Journal, 23d.*

Divide and Govern

Has been the policy of despots and invaders in all ages and in all countries. In pursuance of this policy the English have extended their rule over the teeming millions of Hindostan. By divisions in Ireland they first obtained a foothold in that country, and by fomenting these divisions they have retained it. What made Poland "the Niobe of nations," but divisions among her own people, inviting foreign interference by proposing separate negotiations.—And yet with these examples—with the lessons of all history, we are pained and surprised to find some few individuals and newspapers at the South agitating the question of seperate and independent State negotiations with, or advances to, States or component parts of the Northern Abolition despotism, if not with that very despotism itself.

If the States of the Confederacy commence each negotiating on its own hook, with the component parts of the consolidated despotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that moment the first step towards disintegration and consequent ruin has been taken; that moment an opening, small perhaps, but still an opening has been made into which our enemies will be prompt to introduce a wedge that will be driven home until it rends us asunder.

Does any one suppose that LINCOLN, SEWARD & Co., are not watching these movements with the keenest interest, or that they are forgetful of the immemorial traditions of despotism]; that they do not know the necessity of dividing, that they may govern, or will be slow in availing themselves of any such opportunity which our folly may open to them?

But it is gravely said that if the Confederate and Federal governments cannot approach for the purpose of negotiating, the people of the States or the sovereign States themselves can. How? The question would surely demand an answer before much more ink or breath is wasted upon the subject. Before we look farther into the expediency or propriety of separate State negotiations, let us ask how it is to be done. How will you commence? You cannot enter any Northern State to negotiate without a permit from ABE LINCOLN. When there you can do nothing without his permission. The Northern Governor that attempted to make peace, or consented to take preliminary measures for peace, would soon find that he had made a change of base from his gubernatorial mansion to Fort LaFayette, or some other bastile. And the envoy? Well, he would be neither here nor there *long*.

But again, what border abolition States would you (by you we mean the advocates of separate States negotiations) begin with? Would you cross the Ohio river and try the Northwest? You would find all the States there completely in the hands of those who out-Lincoln LINCOLN himself. Perhaps, however, you would have a little friendly negotiations with CURTIN, the ultra radical of Pennsylvania. Likely enough you would succeed—over the left.—Where would you turn? It would be useless to talk about the border slave States of Kentucky, Missouri, or Maryland. They have not even the semblance of being sovereign States any longer, and are worse than helpless, for the present at least.

But say that North Carolina should somehow strike up a parley with some Western or Middle State or States, and should agree upon terms to which the other Confederate States would not agree—what then? North Carolina would either have to finally decline these terms or she would, by accepting them, place herself with certain abolition States in opposition to Southern Confederate States. The idea and example of separate negotiation would have been set, distrust would be its natural consequence, and ruin its probable result.

We will have something more to say upon this subject soon, and we shall endeavour to treat it purely upon its own merits. As yet very few persons or journals of intelligence have given it their sanction. We are sorry that any have, even in the remotest degree.

WHEREVER there is a knave, it appears that there will be a fool for him to practice upon. This is illustrated by the connection of the Irish at the North with the present war. They went into it with a *vim*, and mixed up "Stars and Stripes," "Sunbursts," and Shamrocks upon their banners, while it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to discover which was the more verdant—the green flag of Erin or the band or bands by whom it was carried.

A considerable portion of the Irish at the North, like Corcoran, Meagher and others, cherish a deep-seated and uneradicable hatred against England, and cherish dreams, (which to our colder apprehension seem hopeless of realization,) of effecting a separation between Ireland and Great Britain, and of establishing or re-establishing Irish nationality upon a distinct basis. It is observable that men of strong imagination, devoted to one fixed idea, are the most credulous portion of the human family. Men of the same ideas, though far superior in social standing and intellectual power, looked to France for aid during the times of the Republic and Empire. History shows how woefully they were mistaken then. They were used as a *diversion*, and when they had thus served the purpose of their Gallic *friends*, were cast aside as no longer useful, and left to expiate the faults of their credulity on the scaffold, or to fall beneath the bullets and bayonets of a brutal soldiery, acting under the orders of a government which had been thoroughly frightened, and was therefore utterly reckless and cruel in the hour of triumph.

The Yankee authorities and the Yankee press have adroitly played upon the passions, prejudices, patriotisms and hopes of the Irish of to-day, as the French did upon those of more than half a century ago. They have led them to believe that the only thing that keeps the United States from making war upon England and giving aid to the establishment of Irish independence, is the necessity for crushing this "rebellion," and thus reinstating the Union in all its former extent, with its military power thoroughly developed; and they have been credulous enough to believe that the war once over by the conquest of the seceded States, they will receive unlimited aid in men, money and materials of war with which to accomplish the disseverance of Ireland from the balance of the British Empire. Only let them flock to the standard of LINCOLN to help in working out the establishment of LINCOLN'S power over the South, and then the arms of the whole country will be employed to lower the pride of England and establish the freedom of Ireland. Some such notion has been instilled into their minds, and the result has been that they have formed perhaps the most effective soldiers that the Federal power has brought into the war, while, behind all this, looking beyond the present struggle, pervading the Irish ranks inside and outside of the army, we find organizations formed with an ulterior object—organizations of "Fenians," "Sons of Saint Patrick," etc., etc., having their lodges and ramifications throughout the Northern States and in all the Irish corps in the army, and there are more or less Irish in all the corps and regiments, we presume.

Thus the apparently enthusiastic conjunction of the Irish with the Yankees is fully explained. Each wishes to use the other. The Yankees use the Irish now. The Irish hope to use the Yankees hereafter. The Irish are to-day flattered and fooled to the top of their bent. When they can be no longer useful, they will be coolly cast aside, and politely requested to take back seats as "d—d Irish," where they can console themselves with the pleasing reflection that they have been "sold again" and that somebody else has got the money. Somebody has said that there is as much pleasure in being cheated as to cheat. It would seem so.

Columbus County.

This county has sent as many and as fine companies to the war—volunteer companies too, as any county in the State or perhaps we might say in the Confederacy of the same population.

The natural result is that there are a large number of soldiers' families in the county who need assistance. Unfortunately, too, the crop of the county this year was far short of an average yield. The Commissioner or Commissioners charged with the duty of relieving the wants of those families, unable to procure Corn at home, have as we are informed, bought Corn in the adjoining districts of South Carolina, which, we are pleased to learn were blessed with full crops; but, as we were informed on Saturday by a very intelligent and reliable citizen of the county, have as yet failed to obtain any adequate amount of transportation on the railroad, and, as a consequence, much suffering is apprehended at an early day. Our informant spoke feelingly upon the subject from his own knowledge of facts, and in accordance with his request we thus bring the matter to the attention of the authorities of the Manchester Road, confident that in view of these facts they will see that this matter is promptly attended to, even if other matters are postponed for a short time, as all must feel that corn for the suffering is entitled to precedence over cotton for the blockade-runners. We are not blaming the latter, nor the road for carrying their cotton. That is simply a matter of business, but the other matter is something *more* than a matter of business, and involves considerations to which none can be indifferent.

WHERE IS JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON?—General JOHNSTON last week reviewed the troops at Meridian, Mississippi. General JOHNSTON watches and holds in check the movements of the enemy in Mississippi while he occupies a position to move at once to the defence of Mobile, if attacked, as has been frequently threatened, and is not improbable at any time.

The Movement in East Tennessee.

The movement by which the enemy has been driven out of Knoxville, and a large part of East Tennessee recovered, with the prospect of regaining the balance, if not of actually carrying the war in Kentucky, partakes more of the dash that characterized the campaigns of JACKSON in the Valley of Virginia, than anything that has yet been attempted by the Confederates west of the Alleghanies. Indeed, it is the first evidence of work, strategy, combination, that we have yet seen exhibited in that section. If successfully carried out, it will put a very different aspect upon the Western campaign, and make a glorious and successful close to what at one time threatened to be only one long season of disaster.

To the gallant general who leads that movement the country gives its fullest confidence. JACKSON and LONGSTREET were LEE'S right and left arms, and those best qualified to judge might have found it difficult to make a choice between these two skilful soldiers and fearless fighters.

We may also look for important results to be accomplished by the powerful cavalry force under WHEELER—a force unequalled in its way since the beginning of the war, and commanded by a brave officer, who knows exactly of what such a force is capable, and how it can best be accomplished.

The programme has not been by any means played out, and we may look for more important and decisive measures than have yet been announced. We know that such movements are on the cards. THOMAS, GRANT, SHERMAN, or somebody else, would no doubt like to make an advance movement upon BRAGG, with the view of compelling him to recall LONGSTREET and WHEELER; but they are on short allowance, and cannot accumulate a depot of provisions at Chattanooga, to serve as a basis of supplies on an onward movement. The game out there becomes very interesting.

It is said that our proximity to the Gulf Stream has considerable effect in modifying our climate—perhaps so. At any rate we know that it changes just when ever it pleases, especially during the winter months, being now hot and then cold without any apparent reason. Yesterday afternoon it got chilly enough for anything. People talked of snow and looked cautiously at overcoats. To day it is quite mild, soft and misty. What it will be to-morrow we do not know. We may reasonably expect to have *weather*.

THE estimates of the Yankee Secretary of the Treasury, for the next fiscal year, will, it is said, foot up about twelve hundred millions of dollars.

KNOXVILLE, by the enemy's accounts, is completely invested. Can LONGSTREET afford to take it by seige or starvation, and with it the Yankee forces there?

No doubt the critical position of BURNSIDE accounts for the recent activity of THOMAS, who must assume the offensive at Chattanooga, to relieve his threatened partner further up the valley.

BROWNLOW published one number and a half of his *Rebel Ventilator*, at Knoxville, and then went "howling" towards Cumberland Gap.

The Elections.

The Asheville *News* of the 19th, after giving the result in the several districts, thus alludes to the election of Gen. Logan in the mountain district, as also to the elections generally:

In this (10th) district, there was no vote scarcely, two counties making no return at all, and several others did not poll more than one fifth of their strength. We observe that the Raleigh *Standard* and *Progress* are jubilant over the result in the State, and claim it as a great "Conservative" victory. Now the new members elect are either true and loyal men, or they are not. If they are, the people, irrespective of old party classifications, will be satisfied, and will wonder by what special prerogative the two papers named arrogate to themselves the right to brag, bluster and crow over the result as a party triumph. But if, on the other hand, the Congressmen elect are not loyal men, but enemies to the State and Confederacy, then the papers named stand in the attitude of rejoicing over the election of a gang of tories to Congress. Our own opinion is, that with one or two exceptions, the delegation will be composed of sound and patriotic men, who will estimate at its proper value the effort to distort the election into a party triumph.

Bombardment of Charleston.

A correspondent of the "Augusta Chronicle," writing under date of 17th inst., says:

About twenty-five one hundred pound Parrot shells were flung into the city to-day. Old Gillmore scattered them promiscuously in the lower part of the city, and it really seemed from the way in which they were pitched about that he was trying to hit somebody. The City Hall building had a hole punched in one corner and some of the marble cornice knocked away. One struck the telegraph office, and the operators 'cut stick.' One smashed through the roof a house in Queen street, and several falling in this neighborhood the frightened denizens "vamoosed to the tune of double quick." Several fell in the vicinity of the banks on Broad street and East Bay, tearing up the streets, smashing window panes and kicking up the mischief generally. One went crashing through the Mechanics' and Planters' Bank, and it is evident, I think, that Gillmore was after making a deposit. Whether he will be regularly "booked" and his currency taken "at par," is more than I can say.

Several counting rooms on the wharves were slightly smashed; but during the entire shelling, which lasted from about half past nine to one o'clock, no one was hurt. The shells fell pretty thick on either side of the "Courier" office, and seeing friend Carlisle, editor in chief of that journal, asked if he didn't think he'd better move. "No sir," he replied, "my life is in the hands of my God and my country; if killed, I can't help it. I am going to stay here." Very pretty and heroically said, but if the Yankees keep up the game I'm afraid he'll have to change his mind or get his "locomotive" knocked into "pi." The "Mercury" has already "travelled" to the upper wards. "Took time by the forelock."

THE CHOCTAW NATION.—A gentleman from Northern Texas, says the Mobile *Register*, has just left with us the annexed resolution from a series of resolutions recently adopted by the Choctaw council. We publish it with much pleasure, as no people have shown more devotion to the Southern cause than the Choctaws.

It seems, from his statement, that rumors were afloat to the effect that some of that people were talking about the propriety of the nation assuming the position of neutrality during the present war. The commissioner of Indian affairs, Col. S. S. Scott, hearing the report, proceeded at once to Armstrong Academy, the capital of the country, where the council was at the time in session, and made them a speech. If any dissatisfaction really existed in the nation, it was entirely removed by his statements to them. In regard to the matter of neutrality, the resolution in question which had been passed previous to the arrival of the commissioner, show that even allusions to such a subject by one of the nation are denounced by the council as traitorous:

Be it Resolved, by the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, assembled, That any person speaking sentiments of a character tending in any wise to destroy the confidence of the Choctaw people in the ability of the Confederate States to sustain themselves in the present struggle, or advising the people of this nation to take any steps tending in any manner to induce the people to occupy a position of neutrality, or withdraw their united support from the Confederate States, shall be deemed and considered an enemy to this nation of people, a traitor to his common country and interest, and deserving the fate of a traitor, etc.

THE FEDERAL DEFEAT IN LOUISIANA—THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.—The New York *Times* has the following intelligence from Louisiana:

By the steamship Creole, from New Orleans on the 11th inst., we have intelligence of the operations of Gen. Washburne's forces in the Teche country. The reports from there state that Washburne's whole loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners was 667. The Indiana 67th was captured almost entire. The 60th Indiana and 96th Ohio lost largely. The rebel force outnumbered ours five to one. We only excelled them in artillery, by means of which, at short range, it is thought we killed a large number of the enemy.

It appears from our correspondent's statements relative to the Texas expedition, that Gen. Banks has for months past been urging upon the government the necessity of reinforcing his army in order to make that movement efficient and successful; and that his appeals have not been heeded. With a small, and porsibly inadequate force, therefore, he has undertaken the expedition. With what success, under the circumstances, we shall see; and if he fails in accomplishing a permanent success, as other generals have done before him in other quarters, when success seemed certain, it is not difficult to divine upon whom the blame lies.

PRISONERS AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—A letter has just been received by Dr. G. W. Balcknall, Kittrell Springs, from his brother, Major C. C. Blacknall, who is a prisoner on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. Maj. Blacknall wishes the friends of Cols. Cantwell, Wharton Green, Hargrove and Boyd, Captains Davis and Turner, to be informed that they are all well and doing well, together with all other North Carolina officers.—They frequently write home, but seldom receive replies. Major Crudup, he fears is dead. Maj. B. says, all are well fed and well cared for. Dr. B. request the Raleigh *Progress* to say that he has a few U. S. postage stamps, and that he will willingly supply the friends and relations of prisoners, who may wish to write.

Intercepted Letters.

The following letters among others are published in the Northern papers as having been captured at the same time with the Confederate steamers R. E. Lee and Cornubia.—They are remarkably able, as indeed is everything that proceeds from Mr. DE LEON'S pen. The only thing in the letters, the publication of which there is any reason to regret is that portion of the letter to President DAVIS in which Mr. DE LEON says: "France wants money, literally and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions from them if at all;"—

Edwin De Leon to J. P. Benj min.

[No. 10.]

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Confederate States of America:

Sir—Your despatch (No. 3) of 15th August last was delivered to me by Dr. Chas Girard, on the 16th inst., and in conformity with the instructions therein contained I write you, via Bermuda, by the first post, and shall continue my communication by each successive steamer in that port.

Since your last despatch was written you have doubtless received my Nos. 8 and 9, and it is scarcely necessary for me to observe that had the views and intentions of the administration been previously confided to me the strength of my language on one measure of policy, since adopted, would have been greatly modified, however unchanged my private opinion might have remained.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London has had the good effect of reviving an interest in the Southern question, and awakening the public in England from their dream of continued non-intervention. From all sources of information in my power, and from expressed views of intelligent English friends, I am led to believe that the public feeling in England find true expression in the editorials from the "Times" of the 25th and 27th, which is herewith enclosed. The greatest recoil of the measure has been against Lord John Russell personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the "bitter end," and is even ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offence to the Washington government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the "Times" will show that even that obsequious echo of the ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without a protest; and should he venture to carry into execution the threat he has made of violating the law and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment may cost him his place, the sympathy of the British people for us, growing stronger every day, and in the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees. To foster and increase these favorable dispositions, I have caused various publications to be made in England on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press. Some of these publications shall be sent you by the first opportunity which presents for sending packages.

After the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three week's residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the North of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the pulpit to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping of recruits, under pretext of employment on Northern railways. Many knew the real nature of the services required of them; but many more were entrapped by promise of high wages; their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary "oath of renunciation" on their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. Another drag put upon them was the exhortation to the women to accompany their husbands, as the promised wages were so high, so that the Yankees now get a good deal of dross with their good metal. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland for the past year, up to August, cannot have exceeded twenty thousand able-bodied men, but has probably reached that figure. When the harvest is over the Yankees hope to make a grand haul, but we hope their nets will not hold. The men of intelligence, who see the drain thus made of the bone and sinew of the country, resist it from policy and patriotism. The priests, who are generally conscientious and earnest men, and who live on voluntary contributions of their parishioners, are also bent on arresting the exodus. The only party favorable to the Yankees is the silly and mischievous clique of demagogues who style themselves "Young Irelanders," of whom Gen. Meagher used to be one of the shining lights, and these men make themselves busy in selling their countrymen for the Yankee shambles. No step has been, or will be taken by the British government to stop this wholesale deportation, for two reasons:

1. From the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment, and

2. Because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has "no complaint to make."

The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the shortcomings of the government in this respect. At least the attempt is making, and shall continue to be made.

Having called (of course as a private individual) on the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle, an old acquaintance, I was most courteously and kindly received, and had a long conversation with him on this and kindred topics. Subsequently, I dined with him, when we again discussed the whole matter. He admitted the existence of the evil of emigration, and the powerlessness of government in the matter.

Here in France I see no change either in the attitude of the government or in the popular sentiment. In fact, until the arrival of the Florida at Brest allusions even to the Confederacy (except those supplied by our friends in the press) were becoming very rare. The Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscured ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence, a kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reasonable hopes of it.

The arrival of the Florida and the questions which arose, excited an interest; but that, too, has now died away, and even the arrival of the Federal vessel Kearsage, and her admission into the same docks, have not revived it.

Her visit has been important, however, in settling some vexed questions, as the enclosed extracts from the "Moniteur," "France" and "Pays" will show. The extract from the latter print (which is now the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs) threw a wet blanket over our too sanguine friends, who predicted French intervention on the acknowledgment of our belligerent rights by France, on water as on land.

The Emperor is now at Biarritz, where every year all the world are admitted informally to the reunions of the Empress, and French royalty goes in *dishabille*.—Mr. Slidell's family have passed the summer there, and he himself for the last month has been there.

The Court next week will be transferred to Compeigne, where none can go except by invitation. There the Emperor will receive the Mexican deputation after their visit to Prince Maximilian, near Trieste, and some people hope he may do something bearing on our question. I entertain no such hopes.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation, the only rivalry he feared being thus withdrawn. He can amuse us with Mexican alliances in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next, and until then the game is entirely in his own hands. Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me.

I remain, very respectfully,

EDWIN DE LEON.

EDWIN DE LEON TO JEFF. DAVIS.

PARIS, Oct. 1, 1863.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:—

My Dear Sir: You cannot possibly imagine the very great happiness which your letter gave me, both on account of the assurance of your continued friendship and the hopeful tone which pervaded it in relation to our public affairs.

Both of these facts are fully confirmed by my friend, Dr. Girard, who speaks of your kindness to him in the most enthusiastic terms, and he has relieved my apprehensions that, like our first great leader, Calhoun, your body might prove unequal to the burden your spirit imposes upon it.

For the sake of the cause, as well as for the sake of those that love you, it is essential that you should not overtask your strength, for every day has convinced me more and more that we have no Joshua to take your place and lead us into Canaan, if that place were rendered vacant. It is useless to disguise the fact that the men around you do not inspire confidence, and that chaos would soon come were your hand withdrawn from the helm. Military ability of the highest order our revolution has produced; but of diplomatic talent it has been most singularly barren. The old men of the old *regime* like the Bourbons, seem "to have learned nothing, and forgotten nothing," and no younger ones seem springing up to supply their places. Radical democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after this war is over we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly; but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers and swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate our future. No one appreciates more than myself the heroic virtues of our home population, and I turn my face towards them for purer air and more hopeful presages.

As I ventured to give counsel with reference to an important public movement, I feel bound frankly to say to you what I am not warranted in embodying in a despatch, especially since being informed by Mr. B. that there were reasons and proceedings out here of which I had not been informed. In a despatch to him I therefore have only dilated upon these points by the lights before me, as there may be reasons beyond my ken.

By reference to my despatch and my letter to yourself, it will be found that my suggestions have been treated as were the prayers of Momer's heroes by Jupiter—one half accepted the rest dissipated as empty air. I suggested a policy by which you would have administered a grave rebuke to Europe, and have appealed to the conscience of Europe. This I think would have produced a most happy effect. The isolatory action which has been taken has not the same weight and gravity, and has been attributed more to a personal pique against a small minister, and to impatience of recognition, than to the calm consciousness of strength or to deliberate and settled policy.

A general measure would have sown suspicion between the two great powers. Each would have feared secret negotiations with the other. Now it is an open game, and Louis and Pam both see each other's hands. I am not a prophet, and may be deceived; but as far as I know and can see, there has been, and is to day, as little real intention of speedy recognition by France as by England.

That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican game, I think very probable; but the detected intrigue in Texas, (Mr. B's denunciation of which was intercepted and published in New York and English papers) does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who now is an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies, the retention of Mr. Mann in Belgium not being remembered by the public.

Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further, that Mr. Dayton declares he had never had any complaint from Washington, regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximilian's empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated, is cut away from under our feet. Even should S. make protest (for he cannot meditate a war with France), we still will be held as a power, and have the shadow of a favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention.

Before this letter reaches you events will have proved their correctness or falsity; for we are all groping in the dark at this moment. God grant I may be unduly suspicious and distrustful, and that we may get more substantial "aid and comfort" from Napoleon than I either hope or expect.

At the risk of being tedious, I have exposed my inmost thoughts to you. What is past is irrevocable; but I feel our future is safe in your hands. I cannot volunteer any advice now that you know my inmost ideas. I am working hard and incessantly, personally and by proxy, and am enlarging the sphere of my operations; for the exigencies of the hour demand. I abhor asking for money; but, as I do not appropriate a penny for myself, have given Mr. B. a reminder that a small sum in treasury drafts is not a Fortunatus' purse, ever filling and ever full. At the expiration of eighteen months, "France wants money," literally and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions from them if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success. Mrs. De Leon was very much gratified by your very kind mention and remembrance of her. Believe me when I say that she fully shares in my feelings towards yourself and Mrs. D., and heartily echoes the wish of meeting soon again, and under happier auspicies. As a souvenir of an old friend, I send Madam, for her album, the "portrait of a gentleman," as they say in exhibitions. So soon as a good one is taken of Madam it shall also be sent.

With the warmest wishes for your health and happiness, your obliged, sincere friend,

E. DE LEON.

From the New York News of the 11th.

The Progress of Peace Principles.

The Peace Party of the country must elevate their standards everywhere. The result of the recent elections has clearly manifested that a large portion of the people is in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the declaration of an armistice, that passion may have time to cool and reason may once more lift her voice. The election in the glorious little State of New Jersey shows the potentality of the Peace principle there. The re-elections in Bergen of the gallant Thomas Dunn English, and the unfaltering Dater, are glorious triumphs of the Peace principle. Old Somerset sends as her Senator Joshua Dougherty—who from the first has been the stern opponent of the war and the administration—and the brave Cary to the Assembly, who, for his bold defence of the principles of constitutional liberty, and his manly opposition to an Abolition war, was sent to the damp casemates of Fort Lafayette. Burlington sends Jarrett Stokes to the Assembly, an advocate for peace, and the Union and the Constitution as our fathers made them. Union sends Jenkins to the Senate, where his voice and influence will be heard in behalf of peace, and in opposition to a continuance of war, controlled and guided by an insane fanaticism. Monmouth sends as her Senator Henry S. Little, who, as the representative of patriotic constituency, will urge measures that look to something beyond continued slaughter and the exhaustive influences of debt, as a means of restoring the Union and re-establishing the Constitution. There is a large and effective majority for the principles of the peace party in the Legislature, and we look forward with interest to the platform of principles they will enunciate. In Pennsylvania a large majority of the quarter of a million voters who cast their ballots for Woodward were Peace Democrats, and no man who mingled with the crowd that gathered at their meetings could mistake the feeling.—All allusions to bringing about a termination of the war were hailed with most enthusiastic cheering, and all reference to such War Democrats as Messrs. Butler, Dix, Cochrane, Brady, *et id omne genus* of pensioners upon the patronage of the Administration, was received with groans and denunciations. So was it in Ohio and Indiana. The great West is tired of war, and can see nothing in its continued prosecution, but ruin and desolation. The rapid impoverishment of the West to feed the rapacious cormorants of New England, making the West "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the East, as the South were so long before this war commenced, is fast causing the scales to drop from eyes hitherto blinded. It was only the most stupendous exertions, and by frauds that should make their perpetrators hide their heads in very shame, that the Administration was enabled to prevent the legitimate voice of the people from being heard. All the Peace Democracy want throughout the country is perfect organization, and a distinct and unequivocal platform. Let every township organize its clubs, proclaim its platform and register its advocates. Let Lecture Associations be organized everywhere, and the leading advocates of pure Democratic principles be invited to speak. Remember that a forcible thinker has said: "A despotic Government is an inverted cone, resting upon a point and liable to be toppled down by the smallest movement." The principle of the Abolition oligarchy is, that the people should be defrauded of the elective franchise, that they may more easily defraud them of everything else. Organize, if for nothing else, to defend the purity of the ballot.

"OUR OWN SCHOOL ARITHMETIC."—S. Lander, A. M., the author, has laid upon our table a small school Arithmetic, of something more than a hundred pages. In a note to us, Mr. Lander says: "The 'School Arithmetic' was eighty pages under way last spring, when a fire occurred, which destroyed all the work that had been done." Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, of Greensboro', are the publishers. We are glad to see these efforts to supply our schools with suitable books, and hope that those who, in the midst of so many obstacles, are prosecuting this work of supply may meet with abundant success.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON,

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

Shelling of the city commenced at half-past ten o'clock to-day, and was continued till half-past twelve, during which time eighteen were thrown.

Two more were thrown this afternoon; one colored woman was killed, and one white person slightly injured. Four or five buildings were struck. The shells thrown are 100-pounder Parrotts.

Heavy mortar shelling on Sumter has been continued all day. No report from the fort this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22, 1863.

Last night eighteen shells were thrown into the city, between twelve and two o'clock. Ten buildings were struck; no person injured. The fire on Sumter continued heavy during the night. One white man and two negroes were killed yesterday in the fort.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22, 1863.

There has been firing on the city. It is reported that Battery Simkins succeeded in silencing the enemy's gun last night. Several eight inch and 100 pounder Parrott shells were picked up in the city to day.

A spirited fight between the enemy's batteries Gregg and Wagner, and our batteries Bee and Simkins, together with forts Moultrie and Johnson, took place this afternoon. Gregg opened heavily on Moultrie, and Wagner on Johnson. Our fire, particularly from Simkins, was remarkably accurate, compelling the Yankees to leave their guns at every fire. The contest ceased at dark. The firing on Sumter continues heavy. Since the present bombardment, the number of shot and shells, of all kinds, thrown, is reported at 15,000, nine thousand of which struck, and about five thousand missed; total in all, from the beginning, 23,000. The number of shots and shells fired from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday was

possession of their own ground. During the night ... fell back and reached Knoxville early on Tues... Yesterday the rebel advance guard attack... post, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. ... the attack was renewed. In the afternoon the rebels ... forward a heavy force of infantry and charged ... when a terrible hand to hand conflict occurred ... were compelled to fall back about thirty miles, ... other line, where they hold to night. Gen. San... ... finding the outposts, was severely wounded. ... that fight was two to three hundred. To-day it ... ... one hundred and fifty. The enemy's loss ... during the several re ire of our artillery, could ... less than one thousand. Their loss to day is ... five hundred.

... dated Nov. 26th, says that the enemy ... invested Knoxville.

... the Herald represented the dedica... ... Necropolis at Gettiesburg.

... on the previous night, but de... saying that in his position it was ... should not say any foolish thing. [A ... Lincoln—"It often hap... way to help it is to say nothing.

... was quoted at 153, closing at 154.

... with surgeons on board, arrived at ... No papers received yet.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. BRAGG.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23d, 1863.

A despatch was received at the War Depart...

... Chickamauga, Nov. 23—*To Gen.* ... ... all roads leading into Knoxville, ex... ... the Holston and French rivers road. ... will close that. The enemy's cav... ... and Wheeler has cut off his ... Gap to Knoxville.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25, 1863.

... States to the 21st inclusive, by ... ... to night. There is nothing la... telegraph communications being inter... ... Harbor Hill says that there is ... excite...

... of Baltimore, with dates to the 13th ... ... news is unimportant.

... is moved by a proposition for a ... ... powers.

... England continues. The Bank of ... ... rate of discount to seven per ...

... had awarded a rule for a new ... ... with certain ultimatums, one ... ... be no appeal except on points ... ...

... ...

... quoted at 150.

FROM NORTHERN NEWS

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1863.

... Northern papers state that the ... ... the waters at Fortress Monroe.

... ... been in Baton to encourage ... ... movement will be made through...

... ... been arrested at Montreal and held ... ... dollars, on a charge of kidnap...

... correspondent of the Times says that ... ... preparations for War on a very large ...

... ... from the New York papers show an ... ... and provisions in sympathy with the ...

... ... are at Brownsville, the Confede... ... to Atlanta.

... Navy has received a letter from ... ... an intercepted letter from Com... ... Seminole, expressing uneasiness at ... ... by him in seizing the British ship ... ... Rio Grande on the 11th September, ... sorry that the original has been sent ... ... a copy to the British Admiral in ... ... letter was addressed to the Assistant ... Navy at Washington.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Atlanta, Nov. 23d, 1863.

... ... A. M. train afford nothing ... ... heavy shelling has commenced on ...

... ... to the army are allowed be... ... hospitals have been cleared of all who ...

FROM TENNESSEE.

Atlanta, Nov. 21, 10:40 A. M.

... ... at 4 o'clock, A. M., is just in ... ... hundred Yankees from Burnside's ...

... last evening report nothing more ...

... ... that a movement of more than usual ... ... now executed in Tennessee.

ARMY A PATTLE EXPECTED—SKIRMISHING FIGHTING—FROM KNOX.

Atlanta, Nov. 24th, 1863.

... enemy advanced in force from ... ... our pickets, and made a demon... ... was received with spirit by our ... ... formed each other in line of ... ... front to day tell of severe fight... ... have been received.

... ... Armstrong's Hill, ... Hill, and on the hills on the ... ... have also heavy guns on the heights ...

... ... number and a half of ...

ATTACK ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—HARD FIGHTING.

Atlanta, Nov. 25, 1863.

... ... desperate attempt to take ... ... M., which our informant left, the ... ... advance on Monday gained pos... ... front. Yesterday morning ... ... heavy skirmishing took ... ... an infantry assault was ... ... attempt kept up by the ene... ... when they fell back, our troops ... ... informant states that when he was ... ... on Lookout Mountain had ... ... temper of our troops is de...

... ... sheer says that the ene... ... night by a portion of Anderson's ... ... with heavy loss; our loss ...

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

Richmond, Nov. 25th, 1863.

... ... this morning:

Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24th, 1863.

... struggle for Lookout Mountain ... ... terrible loss in one division. ... ... only maintained position.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1863.

... ... yesterday and fully organized. To... ... message was read in both houses. The ... ... the list of exemptions from the ... ... extended to classes indispensable to the vi... ... and asks that the same power ... ... organization as he before had over ... ... for authority to call together the Su... ... contingencies, to obtain a speedy ... ... questions. He recommends the re-es... ... Spring term of the Superior Courts.—... ... of the Assembly the question of the ... Government to sequestrate real ... Carolina. He recommends the estab... ... schools throughout the State, and urges ... the poor families of soldiers. He ... for maintaining proper economy be used. The ... running the blockade with army goods has ... ... ses, and he thinks that the North Car... ... be comfortably clothed to January, 1865. ... enactment of a law for the encouragement ... He urges the currency question ... wise counsels. He says that the crisis ... revolutions is now upon us. Let us ... accord to sustain the nation's hope, ... are worthy of it by paying the price of ... by showing us especially what our ... by submission, our enemy do us a service. ... point them to the brick kilns of Egypt, thanks ... seward, plainly brought to view, and show them the ... clusters of Eschol which grow in the land of in... whither we go to possess them. With ... prospect before them, our people, as heretofore, ... firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if ... servants do not fail them. They will not ... their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put ... shades to shame by stopping short of full and ... national independence.

A man named Fortevoix, being lately placed on his trial at Tours for robbery, purchased part of the stolen property, but said he had taken care to pay for it in counterfeit coin, "not to encourage dishonesty."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press. The Romantic Mosby.

WARRENTON, VA., October 22.—Last Sunday I rode from Alexandria to Bull Run. It was my good fortune not to be captured. I was gaily galloping along the turnpike, thinking of this very individual, little thinking him to be the very devil that would soon appear. As I mounted my horse, I observed upon the newly whitewashed wall of the building a notice, written in great scrawling letters, similar to what a boy would compare the autograph of Jack Sheppard, written upon the parlor wall of a plundered mansion. The writer "begged leave to inform the people of Alexandria" that he had this day "dined at the Marshall House." On the same line with the date, "September 30, 1863," was plainly written, "Major Mosby."

Wondering very much if this bandit had been here, and if he had slept in the room on the same landing where Ellsworth was killed, I failed to notice an excited cavalryman who was hastily telling me that the individual who now troubled my mind so much might trouble me for my purse, my watch—nay, more—myself. I paid less attention to this information than did Lochiel to the forewarnings of the plaided and bonneted seer. Soon I came to a company at the 2d New Jersey cavalry, and was quietly passing, when twenty-five men in gray homespun sprang from the bushes, shot a sergeant through the thigh, and captured Captain Gallagher, after shooting his horse. They effected their escape. The men were not drilled, but one or two had pistols, and I think they should have rescued their captain. They did not. Two or three trains turned back, and I was almost persuaded that it would be impossible to get through to Fairfax. I started, however, and galloped through in a short time. Mosby has a den in the forest. He captured a man in the 106th Pennsylvania the last time the 2d corps crossed the Rappahannock.

The man wandered off into the woods about one hundred and fifty yards, when a little man stepped adroitly from behind the cover of a huge oak, presented a revolver to the soldier's head, and intimated for him to keep quiet. All this time the second corps was slowly filing along the road, within sight of Mosby and his prisoner. He led him by secret and unknown paths to a lair in the mountains, where other prisoners, sutler's wagons, and other scamps engaged in the same nefarious calling. Every one living in this portion of Virginia would die to serve this man. They are his look-outs, his pickets, his videttes. Nothing passes their doors but is seen by them, and information sent to Mosby. He gives them a share of the plunder. A few miles from Annandale, on the road leading to Fairfax, stands a comfortable looking frame building, with the usual Southern out-buildings.

It is but little over two months since one of our soldiers stood at the front door of this house and shot Mosby. Every one thought the wound fatal. A friend took him to Upperville, where he was carefully nursed by Mrs. Mosby, and now he is waylaying people on this same road. He can never be captured by cavalry. All last winter Stahl's cavalry was busily engaged in hunting him. We could attend to a brigade of Stuart's cavalry much easier than he. His haunt is about Upperville. One hundred good men marched there after night, and stationed around the building, would be sure to take him. In the daytime his friends in the different farm houses are alert and watchful; he is warned, and immediately flies to some place inaccessible to cavalry.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Correspondence Relative to the Exchange of Prisoners.

Brig. General Meredith sent a rejoinder to Judge Ould's recent letter on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, but it was found to contain so much gross personality that Judge Ould deemed it inconsistent with self-respect to retain the communication. It was accordingly returned to the writer without a reply.—Thus ends the lengthy correspondence which has been productive of no other result than the development of an anxiety on the part of the Confederate authorities to resume the exchange of prisoners, and of a determined purpose on the part of the Yankee authorities to postpone that exchange until they have accomplished some satanic object, best known to themselves. It is believed that Meredith was the mere tool of Stanton and Halleck in this affair, but he has proved himself to be a bungler in diplomacy, as well as an adept in calumny.

It further appears that Meredith was only an agent for the exchange of prisoners, whilst Gen. Hitchcock is the "Commissioner" with whom, properly, the correspondence should have been conducted, but he has not been heard from until now. We learn that Judge Ould has received a letter from Gen. Hitchcock, in his official capacity as "Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners," in which the questions relative to the parole of prisoners are dispassionately discussed.

Judge Ould will, of course, send an appropriate reply to this communication, and we indulge the hope that the correspondence thus began, may lead to the re-sumption of the exchange of prisoners at an early day.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH. An Englishman, who has lived nearly thirty years in the South, calls the attention of a London paper to the following statement: "There were imported into the British West Indies 4,000,000 negro slaves, and when they were manumitted there were 800,000. Into the Southern States 400,000 were imported, and there were, before the war, 4,000,000. The decrease in the former, and increase of the latter are strong facts; the climatic influence is on the side of the West Indies; there must then have been a very different treatment, and the views of the anti-slavery party, probably, based upon their own experience, is false as to ours. Again, acurate research gives the number of white communicants in the Southern States at 1 550,000—one in three of the adult population. Of the colored people—500,000—one in four of their adults. Surely the blessing of God must be with such a state of things."

FORT SUMTER—THE BOMBARDMENT AGAINST IT.—A Yankee correspondent, writing of the bombardment against Fort Sumter, says:

Perhaps no greater example of stern, stubborn resistance exists in all modern warfare than the persistent holding of this point by the rebels; certainly history does not record one. * * * * * * To describe the appearance of Fort Sumter in a few words—it is like a huge honeycomb. The only part of the fort which bears any traces of identity is the southwestern angle. The balance of the southern wall, exposed so long to our fire, is a mountain of pulverized brick and mortar. The eastern or sea face, which is exposed to the fire both of our ship and shore batteries, is perhaps the most demolished of all; battered and bunged and crushed worse than the countenance of any prize-fighter. * * * * * * The walls are now perfectly able of being scaled, from two to two and a half feet having been shot away within the past eight days. * * * * * * The defence of Fort Sumter cannot fail to stir in the hearts of our men that feeling of respect which the true soldier always has for a brave and determined foe.

THE HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of the late appearance of Napoleon, to witness a balloon ascension, says:

He wore an ordinary looking brown overcoat, and the inevitable yellow kids, with which he always covers his hands. I was within five feet of him as he passed, and kept as near as propriety and a detachment of the Garde de Paris, which immediately gathered about him, would permit me, during the hour that he remained upon the ground. It seemed to me that a great change for the worse had come over him within the last year. His head, which he always carries toward the right side, seemed to incline more than ever to the shoulder: and his face, always that of a careworn man, seemed to bear, more than ever before, the marks of physical pain as well as great mental anxiety. The Emperor is a very ungraceful man on foot. His body is long, but his legs very short, and if walking he has a sidling, crab like motion. His difficulty is not yet fully developed as "spinal disease," but will probably turn to that. At present it is a disease of the kidneys and a surgical operation performed when he was President of the Republic which he smothered in a night. He is liable to die at short notice, and then there will probably be a commotion here.

Tennessee.

The encouraging news sent us by General Bragg, by way of Dalton, seems to receive corroboration from intelligence received on Saturday in Lynchburg, coming from East Tennessee by the upper end of the valley, by way of Abingdon. The Lynchburg "Republican," of Saturday, says:

"From information, derived last night by the Western train, we think it beyond a doubt that our forces occupy Knoxville. It is reported that our Quartermasters and Commissaries who were run out from that place, are ordered to report there again. If our forces hold Knoxville, Burnside will have to fall back upon Cumberland Gap, which place forms an obtuse angle with Greenville and Knoxville, it being the apex of the longest leg of the angle. From Greenville our forces can reach the Gap before the enemy, and the probability is that he will thus be cut off from escape.

The English Cotton Trade—Gloomy Prospects.

The following interesting and important article is from a recent number of the London *Times*:

While Lancashire s emed to be oscillating between reviving trade and returning famine, and while the public is scanning with deep anxiety the prospects of the ensuing winter, we can place before the country an exact and particular account of the progress made during the last two years to that consummation which is to render cotton famines impossible for the future. It is known that we have proclaimed our necessities to the whole world, and have sounded our demand for cotton in every quarter of the globe. In all our own colonies the production and export of this precious material have been encouraged by authority; in all foreign parts we have applied the stimulous of high prices to increase the supply. This extraordinary demand has now been maintained for two years, indeed the American blockade has actually existed longer than that, and could have been anticipated with certainty for some time before. Although, therefore, it must be remembered that cotton planting is not an industry to be matured in a month or two, we might reasonably look to the results now ascertained with some liveliness of expectation. With the whole world for sellers, and England for a buyer, the market ought to show some promising feature. To a certain extent, indeed, this confidence would be justified, but we doubt whether the predominant feeling will not be one of disappointment.

We shall present the truth to the public by stating the exact figures of our whole cotton import for the first six months of the present and two preceding years In 1861 the American supply had, for the two quarters in question, been partially affected. The blockade was in force towards the latter part of the period, but then the exports had been pushed eagerly forward in the beginning of the year under a conviction of the crisis impending. In those six months, then, commencing with January and ending with June, 1861, the raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom reached the amount of 6 857,857 cwt. Of these, 5,874,435 come from the United States of America—leaving 983,422 to be supplied from other quarters. Of this remainder, again, India sent 695,542—so that only 258,480 had to be carried to the account of the world at large.—The balance, too, can be reduced still further. As Egypt contributed 206,915 cwt., and Brazil 52,525—making together 258 480—it follows that the miscellaneous or scattered imports from all parts of the world, except those named, produced but a total of 29,400.—This analysis of the account before us will supply some very convenient standards of comparison. In contrasting the years 1862 and 1863 successively with 1861, we have only to look first to the total imports, next to those from America, then to those from India, then to those from Brazil and Egypt, and, finally, to the balance remaining, which will show what has been done for us by the world in general.

In 1862, the total drops down from nearly 7,000,000, as just stated, to little more than a million and a half—in fact, from 6,857,857 to 1,652,733 The decline in the American contribution explains this at once, being nothing less than a fall from 5,874,345 to 37,288. However, this was simply what was to be expected; let us see how far and from what quarters the deficiency has been met. India, instead of sending 695,532 cwt., 1,001,427; Brazil and Egypt together, instead of sending 258,480, sent 471,764. Of the whole balance, therefore, of 1,615,445 cwt., remaining to be made up from other than American sources, the miscellaneous ports ports of the world contributed but 142,254, even in 1862—India, Egypt and Brazil providing all the rest. This year the account exhibits similar features. The total imports have increased to an almost nominal amount—6 866. The world, therefore, has upwards of 2,000,000 cwt. to supply; and of these, India furnishes 1,204,833; and Brazil and Egypt, between them, 565,763. It results that our miscellaneous supplies amount in the aggregate to 357,373.

We consider this somewhat discouraging; because it shows how little at present the whole world stands for. It is not that the miscellaneous contributions have not actually increased, for they have in fact been multiplied above tenfold—rising from less than 30,000 to upwards 300,000. But the thing comes to nothing when it is done. The whole sweep of our drag net does not bring in as much as we get from the single land of Egypt; and this is the more remarkable from the astonishing area included. It seems perfectly true that cotton will grow almost anywhere. Even in 1861, when our reliance was still upon America, we imported the material from as many as thirty different countries. The next year eleven new sources were added, and sixteen more the year after that. At this minute we import raw cot from sixty different quarters, and yet, after all, our gross supply is scarcely swelled by this multitude of contributions. It is still upon one or two chief sources that we depend. If anything were to interfere with the Indian or Egyptian exports, we should have another fall. The "scatterings" go far next to nothing.

Nor do we see any indication of material change.—The increase in the India export has been considerable and steady, no doubt, but not large enough to put us at our ease. Bombay, the chief source of this supply, has rather fallen off this year. Its exports rose from 656,691 cwt. in 1851, to 847,480 in 1862, but declined to 834,200 in 1863. On the other hand, Bengal has sprung up from some 5,000 to more than 150,000, and Singapore now first appears as a humble contributor. We observe, too, with much interest, that China, which sent nothing in 1861, and only 113 cwt. in 1862, has sent us 110,469 cwt. in the first six months of the present year. But there are certain items in the account which requires a good deal of explanation. The exports from the Bahamas represent, of course, not home produce, but cotton which had found its way there from the Confederate States, and other contributions probably partake of the same character. Still it is clear that we get but driblets of this supply. The blockade of the Southern ports is effective; cotton is kept at home and Lancashire, not withstanding all our efforts, prostrate in consequence.

We do not pretend to say that any evidence at this early period of the experiment can be considered conclusive. Possibly another year may yield a very different return, but we do not well see where to look for the improvement. It must be a work of time, and the question is whether even time will do it, for it is price, after all, which will determine the result. Will India or Egypt, or any other country, or countries together, send us not only sufficient cotton, but cotton at 6d a pound?

If so, then the trade of Lancashire will revive again; but if the raw material is only to be bought at twice that figure, then we can never find customers for our manufactured article as before. We have hitherto been underselling the whole world in cotton stuffs, so that our goods found purchasers in every quarter of the globe, and thus our cotton trade was created. It has been suspended because cotton becomes dear, and it can never be restored until cotton became cheap. We have fair stores of the material still, but our manufacturers are afraid to work it up at the present price. That is the history of the case, and we fear its aspect is not much improved by the returns before us. Even dear cotton does not reach us except in driblets, whereas it is only cheap cotton in abundance that will set the mills of Lancashire at work again.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.—One of the conventionalities of society, generally ignored by people in this city, is the useful one of "keeping to the right" when perambulating the streets. If everybody would observe this rule, there would be less of that awkward faltering and dancing to the right and left to avoid collisions, which one sees every day upon our crowded sidewalks. Let every person "keep to the right" in future.

From Suffolk and Vicinity.

The Petersburg Express learns that the Yankee pickets have again been withdrawn from around Suffolk, but all the roads are still blockaded. The town is visited every day by a force from the camp below.

Sycamore Hill Baptist Church, between Suffolk and Portsmouth, was burned on Sunday night last, either by the Yankees or runaway negroes.

Butler, the Beast, has issued an order that all Confederate officers or soldiers caught within their lines with arms, shall suffer death. This order is intended to apply to the Confederate scouts, who are reported as being often about Suffolk and Norfolk.

Mr. B. F. Cutchin, of Suffolk, was arrested last week, and taken to the headquarters of the Yankee General below, and after being detained two days was released. The charge against him was, that his wife and daughters clapped their hands for joy when Col. Taliaferro entered the town with his command and captured the seven Yankee thieves.

The cup and chest of Alexander Selkirk, the world famed Robinson Cruesoe of Defoe, have now become the property of Mr. James Hutchinson, of the Scotch warehouse, 48 Warwick street, Regent street, London. These interesting relics have, up to this time, remained in the possession of Selkirk's descendants, in Largo, Fife, where he was born. The cup was put upon a stalk, and mounted with silver, by Sir Walter Scott.—It is made out of a cocoanut and rudely carved. The chest is very heavy, and is very curiously dovetailed.—It is Mr. Hutchinson's intention to exhibit the articles in London.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—THE LOSS OF LOOKOUT VALLEY AND ITS RESULTS.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, November 9.

I observe that a misapprehension has gone abroad with reference to the situation of affairs around Chattanooga, and that by a portion of the press a despondent view is taken of the relative position of the two armies. It is stated, among other things, that "we have been out generalled by the enemy;" and that "they have become the masters of the situation, while the advantages of our position have been completely lost to us." The observation refers to the recent occupation of Lookout Valley by the reinforcements of the Federal army.

As one tolerably familiar with movements here, and some of the causes thereof, I most respectfully demur to the assumptions above set forth.

Firstly. Lookout Valley has never been occupied by a larger force of our troops than one small brigade—that of General Law—the object of which was simply to picket the Tennessee, watch the movements of the enemy, and cover the retreat of our sharpshooters and skirmishers (whenever attacked) engaged in harrassing the wagon trains running to and from Chattanooga in the rear.

Secondly. We could not extend our lines beyond Lookout Mountain to the left, because of the disintegration of our forces which would be necessarily involved in such a movement, and the consequent weakening of our lines elsewhere. The difficulty of transporting troops or supplies across the mountain, within point blank range of the guns of Moccasin Battery, was in itself a bar to the permanent occupation of the Valley. From this cause alone, it was found almost impossible to furnish regular rations to even the single brigade of General Law, every pound having to be carried at night, in panniers, on the backs of mules.

Thirdly. The advance of the Federals from Bridgeport was known to General Bragg from the start, and progress was reported from hour to hour as the troops marched up the Valley. (This fact I learn from one of the signal officers.) Consequently, there was no surprise, and no lack of time for adequate preparation to give them battle. Both Generals Bragg and Longstreet were on the summit of Lookout Mountain, observing the movements of the enemy above and below—the six thousand at Brown's Ferry, who had already crossed the Tennessee from Chattanooga, and the eleven thousand more, who had simultaneously started, and were advancing from the opposite direction. The object of the Federals was penetrated at once; and if these officers, fully possessed of all information bearing on the present and future, with plans of operation elsewhere already matured in their minds, adjudged it prudent to allow the enemy to pass unmolested, it was a concession with which no one here or elsewhere, who desires to maintain public confidence, and unite and inspire the popular heart, ought to find fault.

Fourthly. Had an attack been made on the columns of the enemy while in motion up the valley, beyond doubt it would have precipitated a general battle. Reinforcements would have poured out of Chattanooga across Brown's Ferry, three times more expeditiously than we could have thrown troops across Lookout Mountain (through a demoralizing fire), and sweeping down on our rear, or even encountering our front in the valley, would have rendered the result of an engagement, to say the least, doubtful. Granting success, however, what would have been accomplished? The defeat of two corps of the enemy—the retention of a valley whose occupation would have weakened our line and been of no permanent or practical benefit—the loss of five or eight thousand men without commensurate advantages, at a time when every strong right arm was indispensable to the service, and the grand issue involved in the investment of Chattanooga would not have been directly effected in the slightest degree. It is true that without the valley the Federals would have been compelled to rely, for their rations on wagon transportation over mountain roads, and that eventually they may have been forced to retire to some point nearer their base of supplies; but this, if not a problematical is a negative result. If the Federals had determined to hold Chattanooga they would have done so in spite of mountain roads and a blockaded railway to Bridgeport. We have not, therefore, been "out-generalled by the enemy," and their movement was not "masterly in conception and faultless in execution." It was by a simple concession on our part, that they were allowed to pursue their purpose—re-open communication with Bridgeport and establish themselves for the winter, and future developments will prove the correctness of the judgment by which that concession was made.

It is an error to suppose that the mere possession of Chattanooga is the stake for which this army is contending, and the fact that the Federals may remain undisturbed there during the winter, adds and substracts nothing from our prospects of success. In truth, there are many officers who believe we are better off where we are, with a railroad at our back, than if we were forty miles on the other side of the Tennessee river, and dependent for supplies on the rugged roads and faulty wagons, which would be our bane during the winter.

Fifthly. The effort that has been made to fasten upon General Longstreet the responsibility of the "disaster," as it is termed (which is supposed to mean the occupation of the valley by the enemy), results from a misapprehension of facts. The attack made by Gen. Jenkins with Hood's division, under the direction of General Longstreet, was not, as has been stated, designed to be upon the Federal reinforcements, but upon the rear-guard and wagon train of a corps which had already reached the vicinity of Brown's ferry. It had a specific purpose, and did not look to an interruption of the enemy's march, but simply to the capture of a detached portion of his army. How faithfully the orders of General Longstreet were carried out—how one little brigade, by the clouded light of a midnight moon, encountered a whole division which had moved up to the designated point after dark, and whose proximity was not known—how the latter was driven back, the wagons captured, the camps overrun and prisoners taken in the rear—how the Federals at Brown's ferry now marched rapidly down and threatened to intersect the road by which the brigade was to return across Lookout Creek, and did reach a point within three hundred yards of it; forcing us to abandon the results of victory, already within our grasp—are matters which need not be repeated. But if the reader will only recall the circumstances of the event, it will be evident that no more was intended to be done than was accomplished, and that so far from the occurrence of a "disaster," the situation of this army has not been in any degree affected.

Finally. We have not "lost the advantages of our position." Lookout Mountain is still in our possession, and, to all intents and purposes, the lines of the army have not been changed. With this great and almost impassable wall on our left, effectually barring the advance of the enemy from that direction, and Missionary Ridge, with its steep sides, on our front, no General can ask a more desirable place of defence than that which is now held by this army.

If the enemy have succeeded in provisioning themselves for the winter, it is only what they would have done, under any other circumstances, somewhere else—perhaps not so favorable to us—and this fact will, in no wise, interfere with the general battle which is eventually to decide the strength of the two armies, and probably, the issue of the war. It is a question of fighting, and not of eating, with which we have to contend, and a winter's idleness in one place or another has little to do with the solution of the problem while the two armies confront each other intact.

I trust these observations may have the effect designed—namely, to restore public confidence, to cheer the hopes of anxious thousands, and to controvert pernicious theories, whose tendency is to foster the gloomiest apprehensions and discourage the patriotic efforts of the people.

PERSONNE.

The House of Rothschild.

Among all the Congresses held this summer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a Congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to re-arrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the great Rothschild Congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfort. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co-religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew Lane," ove which hung the sign-board of a red child, called in German roth-schild. As a dealer in the old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew Lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two millions florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopted the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the sign-board of the paternal house. On his death bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe The eldest son, Anselm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Anselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other.—James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmond, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—member of Parliament for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

It is unnecessary to state that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm, of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild Congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of the wilderness of *canards*, however, what would have been accomplished? The seven sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning kings, descendants, according to the law of promogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to reduce the number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the youngest members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blamable liberality, unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, ten thousand ducats to the orphan asylum of St. Carlo at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the *dechehance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like the famous Charles V, with only a prayer book in his hand and a cassock on his shoulders, but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 450,000,000 francs, or bout six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the able of the descendants of the poor Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the Electorate of the good King George III. It is certain that no romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.—*London Globe.*

A SHOWER OF BLOOD.—A correspondent of the Chattanooga (Marietta) *Rebel*, writing from Gen. Lee's army, November 10, says:

Soon after our arrival at camp, the first snow storm of the season commenced, and it was accompanied with a phenomenal appearance, which is often spoken of, but seldom seen; I allude to a shower of so called blood.—This reddish substance fell over a spot about four or five acres in extent, spattering the tents with large plashes of a fluid resembling poke berry juice in color, and collecting in considerable quantities in the cups of dead leaves, &c. There was a singular appearance in the north at the same time, resembling the "silver rain" of the pyrotechnists, and which lasted but a few minutes. These facts can be attested by hundreds of persons, officers and men, and I enclose you some of the leaves clotted with this peculiar red substance.

WHO ARE OUR ENEMIES?—Those who are continually indulging in the discouraging remarks about our rulers. Those who are doing their best to break down the wheels of our Government by endeavoring to embarrass our finances. Those who try to create dissatisfaction with our Generals. Those who always oppose every new plan adopted to improve our condition. In short, the worst enemies our people have to contend with are the croakers and fault finders to be found in every section. The habitual, reckless and indiscriminate grumbling to be heard of everybody and everything is more injurious to us than the armies of the Federals. Grumblers should find no sympathizers; and should be met with strong rebukes whenever and wherever encountered.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

"The Market Price."

"I am satisfied with whatever will be the market price," is a common remark, now-a-days, among producers. This is generally the response to parties who wish to engage, for strictly private consumption, pork, sugar, syrup, corn, &c. The remark is very simple, and to one unacquainted with its literal meaning, appears to be a just and fair proposition. But let us tell you what a great many farmers mean by the "market price." It is this: The necessaries of life will be securely stored away—hidden from the hungry views of man—and to all applications from purchasers, will come the reponse: "I am sorry I can't accommodate you; but really, I have barely enough to last me, and cannot possibly spare any." In this manner the market is kept bare for a long time, and the people are tempted to give most any price for produce. At length some hoarder of provisions seeks his hidden treasure, brings a load to town, and asks for it about twelve times its intrinsic value—A suffering citizens, who has an abundance of money becomes the purchaser, and immediately "the market price" is established. The consequence is, the patriotic farmer, who has been withholding his produce for months—"sorely troubled in mind as to what should be the market price," is now disposed to sell and be satisfied. Poor fellow! He makes a great sacrifice; but then such is the established price, and he must submit. So wags this unrighteous world. We have no idea the Yankees will ever get this country, but think it pretty certain the Devil has already got his titles perfected. If he has not it has been through his own negligence.

Family Friend.

The notorious rogue, John Mincey, who was recently tried and whipped in this place for stealing a watch and pocket book, and who broke out of jail, and was arrested at Wilmington and again whipped for stealing, and then sent back here for further punishment, was delivered up last week to the military authority and carried to Virginia, where he is to be tried for desertion and killing one of his officers. It appears that he belonged to the 1st S. C. Regiment, from which he deserted about ten months ago. He is the greatest rogue and grandest rascal ever along in this section of the country.—*Char. Democrat.*

Rev. Mr. Fisk, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in a sermon, declared that "John Brown was a second Jesus Christ;" whereupon a copperhead caucus resolved: "That Rev. Mr. Fiske has made himself a second Balaam's ass; provided, however, nothing herein contained is intended to slander the original ass, by intimating that Mr. Fiske is a lineal descendant."

A chicken-fancier is trying to get up a new race of pullets, by crossing weather.cocks with Shanghai hens. We shall watch his success with much interest. This is a progressive age. Rose quilts will be made to trot

ENCOURAGING SURVEY OF THE FIELD.—The Richmond *Sentinel* takes a very encouraging view of the situation now, as contrasted with what it was eighteen months ago, when with no larger Confederate force than we have now, we were confronted with 210 000 Federal soldiers in Virginia alone, 20,000 in North Carolina, 12,00 in South Carolina, and five heavy armies in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. The *Sentinel* comes to the conclusion that the great wave of invasion has been broken, and never will gather again with anything like its former power and violence.

The Portuguese government has built a gunboat! It has one gun!! It is called the "Terror of the Seas!!!"

"Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so; the sun has been up these two hours?"

"Well, what if it has? (Hiccup.) He goes to bed at dark, while I'm on a bender till after midnight.—(Hiccup.)"

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. R. T. Brown, Mr. W. D. STYRON, of Wilmington, and Miss E. LOUISA WESTERVELT, of Cheraw, S. C.

DIED.

In this town, this (Wednesday) morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH HALL, wife of Watson Hall, Esq.

KILLED, at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., JOHN R. GOODMAN, of Company G, 20th regiment, N. C. T., aged 20 years.

Departed this life Oct. 30th, RUFUS MARSDEN LONDON, 3rd son of Henry A. London, Esq., of Pittsboro', N. C., aged 20 years.

When but seventeen years old, he entered the army on the retreat from Yorktown, and served in the battles around Richmond. The hardships of the campaign disabled him and compelled him to retire from the service. He then entered upon duty on the Greensboro' & Danville Railroad. In this employment, his health was rapidly reinstated, and he was just on the point of gratifying his earnest wish of returning to his post in the army, when he was killed by the falling of a tree.

By his strict attention to business and his uniform kindness and gentleness, he won the respect and esteem of all who were brought in contact with him. He was a warm friend, a loving brother and a dutiful son, and we trust that, although he was called away so suddenly, it has been to a world where strifes and wars will be no more, and all will be rest and happiness.

At Gordonsville, Va., Nov. 9th, 1863, Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM W. SELLERS, 30th Reg't N. C. T., of wounds received in the late battles near Kelly's Ford.

Col. Sillers was in the 25th year of his age—in the bloom of health and in the pride of manly beauty. Possessed of a vigorous and highly cultivated mind—of a heart warmed by pure and generous impulses—of a lofty integrity, and a modesty equalled only by his merit—he was truly a paragon of manly excellence; the idol of his fri

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOV'R. 21, 1863.

SECOND DISTRICT.—A special dispatch to the Raleigh *State Journal* says that BRIDGERS is elected by seventeen (17) votes. The polls were compared finally at Greenville on the 19th. This is no doubt official.

The Districts.

WM. N. H. SMITH is elected in the first district, R. R. BRIDGERS in the second, Dr. —— LEACH in the third, Lt. T. C. FULLER in the fourth, Captain JOE TURNER in the fifth, JOHN A. GILMER in the sixth, SAM. CHRISTIAN in the seventh, Dr. RAMSAY in the eighth, BURGESS GAITHER in the ninth, General LOGAN in the tenth.

Mr. SMITH in the first occupies an unexceptionable position and *is a man* of marked ability. He is the present incumbent. Mr. BRIDGERS in the second is also a member of the present Congress, a gentleman of fine business habits and capacity, and, an admirable working member. Dr. LEACH, in the third district is notoriously dull, stubborn and prejudiced. He represents a minority of his district.—Lieut. FULLER in the fourth district, is said by those who know him best to be a gentleman of highly respectable talents. We have his own assurance as to the position which he occupies, and so stated some weeks, or perhaps months, ago. Some people think that Captain TURNER from the fifth district is a little bit cracked. At any rate he never fails in "getting up a circus" in any body so unfortunate as to have him for a member. In his way of talking he out Herods Herod, out-Davidsons "Davidson," and out-Holdens Holden. JOHN A. GILMER in the sixth district occupies a most unexceptionable position. He had been a member of the old Congress, and is a gentleman of political experience and ability. Among the queer "humors of elections" it must always remain a mystery how the people of any district came to elect Mr. SAM. CHRISTIAN over Mr. ASHE. The thing is to us perfectly inexplicable, but it is so. They have certainly made a queer exchange. *De gustibus non disputandum.* It will all come right some time, we hope. Doctor RAMSAY is elected from the eighth district. The doctors are "going in;"—there were three of them candidates for Congress in this State. Dr. WARREN in the first, who was not elected, and Dr. LEACH in the third and Dr. RAMSAY in the eighth, who were. Doctor RAMSAY's position we hardly know. He issued a rather queer card, and is claimed as a Holdenite. In the ninth district Mr. GAITHER is certainly elected. He is the old member, and is as straight as a man can be. General LOGAN, elected in the tenth district, is a gentleman whom we do not know. He is said to have been elected in the same manner as Doctor LEACH, that is, by a division in the ranks of his opponents, their votes being split up upon several candidates.

Three members of the new Congress, to wit, Messrs. SMITH, BRIDGERS and GAITHER, are also members of the present Congress. The other seven are new members, and all with the exception of Mr. GILMER, new men, never having served in a congressional body before.

We are unwilling to take a gloomy view of these elections. We are willing to cherish the hope, that when the pinch comes all the members elected will come up to the work. Unless compelled to do so, we will not permit ourselves to think otherwise. Still, we cannot conceal from ourselves that some of the new, so-called "Conservatives" elected, are men of limited intellect, narrow views, small experience and factious disposition, ill calculated to lend any valuable aid to the councils of the country or to reflect credit upon the State which they in part represent. With some honorable exceptions the delegation must be characterised as weak—very weak.

Our attention has more than once been called of late to the fact of British Colonial free negroes now in town living amongst and associating with slaves. Of this we have no personal knowledge, but are assured that it is so by members of the patrol who ought to know. These negroes, we presume, are from steamers wrecked or run ashore to avoid capture, probably most of them from Confederate steamers.

We can appreciate the difficulty of arranging for these people until they can be returned to the places whence they came, still it cannot be denied that their presence and conversation, for they *will* get with and talk to slaves, can not be otherwise than demoralizing to the latter and injurious to the rights and interests of owners. The war, with its necessary incidents is sufficiently demoralizing without the introduction of any further elements of danger that can well be avoided.

We mean no lengthened reference to this matter, and intend to indulge in no further remarks or animadversions.—Our only motive in thus publicly alluding to it is in the hope that a remedy may be found at the earliest moment.

Without taking much care about what we shall eat or what we shall drink, we like at times to keep up the traditions of good eating and drinking as remembrancers of former days, and in some measure to keep ourselves in training for better times, so that if, in the future, we should be fortunate enough to strike a streak of luck, our "Department of the Interior," may not be astonished, and our general health thereby placed in jeopardy.

This week by invitation, and in pursuance of this our wise and righteous resolution, we dined at the City Hotel with a party of gentlemen, and were pleased to find that our friends BEHRMEHL & MCDONALD, assisted by their cook, a gentleman of French persuasion, could still set forth in spite o the hard times, an array of good things that might tempt the most fastidious epicure, and induce the far-seeing to follow the precepts of the great Palcetty and lay in a store of "provant" by way of vitualling himself for a siege.—"There is life in the old land yet," when you can get hold of it.

THURSDAY was observed in Charleston as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Thanksgiving, that the advance of the enemy upon the city had been stayed, and prayer for a continuation of the same divine mercy that had been vouchsafed in the past.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.—We regret to learn (says the Columbia *South Carolinian*) that the steamer *Fannie*, of the Rice Company, was captured going out of Wilmington with a load of Cotton. Soon our vessels will have to mount a few guns and fight their way.

We clip the above from the Charleston *Courier* of Thursday. We had ocular proof, no longer ago than this morning, of the perfect safety of the *Fannie*.

The News.

The news to-day by telegraph is conflicting, and it is difficult to say which statement is correct, as in the case of the BANKS and DANA expedition against Western Texas, which Northern accounts represent to have arrived at the Rio Grande, while Southern accounts say that seven transports were wrecked near Matagorda, on the Texan coast. Both accounts may, perhaps, be true. A portion of the expedition may have been wrecked, and a portion may have arrived safe at its destination. Of the latter part there would appear to be little doubt. We are sorry to say that of the first there are very serious doubts, our communication with the trans-Mississippi States is so precarious and our advices so apt to be unreliable.

It seems to be probable that LONGSTREET has re-occupied Knoxville, thereby occasioning another hegira on the part of BROWNLOW, MAYNARD and Company—a precious set

The enemy is becoming active in various directions around Charleston, and seems to be getting desperate about his prospects of reducing the works that defend the harbor, and prevent the approach of his fleet in that direction; at least, so we would infer from his renewal of fire upon the city itself, as well as from the movements of his gun boats in the Stono and elsewhere.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, with the Western army, writing from Sweet Water, Nov. 7th, 1863, gives a very cheering view of matters and things on the Tennessee. He says that BRAGG's position at Chattanooga is unaltered, while the operations of LONGSTREET in the Upper Valley are every way successful in driving out the enemy and recovering possession of East Tennessee. He says that BRAGG will be fully ready for any movement which the enemy in his front may attempt. The following is his concluding paragraph:—

Finally, I have to say that we have not lost one foot of ground valuable in the slightest degree. Lookout Vally could have been possessed at any time by the Federals; and that is all we have given up. We never had but one small brigade of troops stationed there, and the purpose of these was to cover our sharpshooters in the event of a surprise, to picket the river, watch the enemy, and, whenever possible, shoot at the wagon trains across the Tennessee. Lookout mountain is still in our possession, and our lines are unchanged. F. G. DE F.

These we presume are the initials of Mr. DE FONTAINE, better known as "Personne."—*Daily Journal*, 20th.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.

Since the question of "something to wear" has assumed such overshadowing importance, we have endeavoured to institute some grave investigations into the *habits* of the ancient Britons, of whom it is narrated that they contrived to dispense with the use of textile fabrics, and instead of a coat of broadcloth, adorned themselves with a coat of paint, with "continuations" to match, preferring above all other colors a delicate sky blue, the weather nicer and more fashionable driving in rows of brass nails by way of ornaments, while the humbler, but not less tasteful, took advantage of such native pigments as they could obtain, and adorned themselves in such a manner that of them it might verily be said that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like unto one of these. Not by any means.

But the question of *winter* costume among the ancient inhabitants of Britain is the one which we have found most difficult of solution. We are willing to admit the advantages as well as to admire the picturesque effect of the azure coloring indulged in by the countrymen and women of Boadicea, a coloring which appears not to have gone wholly out of fashion even unto the present day, being perpetuated on this continent, in the portion known as New England, the inhabitants whereof are said to have cerulean abdomens, and are wickedly called by those who love them not "blue bellied Yankees." We say that we can admire all this as a *summer* costume, but what we want to find out is how they arranged for the winter, and they had pretty severe winters in those days, if we are to believe history, or what remains to us for history.

Some say they arrayed themselves in the skins of beasts, (we wonder how Beast Butler's skin would do,) but this could not have been universal nor even general. We lean to the opinion that they had made a progress in economic chemistry that puts modern research to shame. We have no doubt but they had a winter paint which served as a perfect non conductor, of which they gave themselves an over-coat at the approach of cold weather, keeping it in constant repair with the paint-brush.

It is deeply to be regretted that the wisdom and learning of the ancient Druids has perished with the system of which they were the priests and lawgivers. We also regret that we are prevented from making an examination into what few vestiges of druidism may yet be traced near its ancient seats. If we could only have an opportunity to institute the necessary investigations, we might, after a *few years* study, be able to report some important facts in regard to the pigmentary garb ["the garb of old Gaul"] of the ladies and gentlemen who preceded the present cookies in "London's famous town," as also to elucidate the dark (blue) question of the mode of its adaptation to the requirements of the different seasons as well as to the changing vagaries of fashion.

A return to the primitive habits and customs of the ancient Celtic tribes of Britain, and no doubt portions of the opposite coast of Gaul, may be regarded as rather an extreme resort; but desperate diseases need desperate remedies. When a decent suit of clothes costs *eight hundred dollars*, we put it to any man's common sense to say whether the case is not desperate in the extreme, and does not call for bold measures. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!" Seize your pigments and your brushes and be your own costumers. It is the only chance. How is an officer, on little over a thousand dollars a year to live and clothe himself, to say nothing of supporting his family? Can it be done? How, we may be permitted to ask is *anybody* to do it, from any stated income, no matter how liberal.

If we have indulged in a vein of half ridicule, it is with no design to make light of so serious a subject, but in the hope of attracting that attention to it which grave homilies no longer command. The people have been so much lectured—preaching and practice have been so variant—resolutions on paper have been so uniformly paper resolutions only, that sermonizing has been, to use a rather coarse phrase, "played out." We are making no war upon the Merchant Tailors, or upon any other particular class. We are looking at the state of things in general, although we refer to the price of clothing in particular. That, no doubt, is occasioned by the cost of materials and the high price of everything else; still, it looks fearful, and is fearful to think about. The question of the currency requires to be handled firmly, boldly and fearlessly, without gloves, or the worst results may be anticipated.

From the Petersburg Express.

Capture of the Robert E. Lee and other Vessels.

The New York Herald of last Saturday, a copy of which we have been permitted to look at, settles the question of the capture of the Confederate steamer Robert E. Lee. The Herald says:

"Admiral Lee has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars relating to the recent capture off the North Carolina coast, from which it appears that the cargo of the Robert E. Lee, consists of two hundred and fourteen large cases and bales of shoes and blankets, some of the bales weighing two tons; one hundred and fifty cases of Austrian rifles, two hundred and fifty bags of saltpetre, and sixty-one barrels of salt, provisions, pig lead, etc. Of sixty-two persons comprising the officers and crew, only fifteen were natives of the United States. Among the passengers are C. E. Stewart, Belgian Consul, and Horace H. Webber and H. W. Rooke, Lieutenants in the British Royal artillery. The vessel had no ship's papers.

The Robert E. Lee was discovered by the James Adger on the morning of the 9th inst, and chase was given, which resulted in the capture of the vessel at half-past seven the same day.

The Lee left Bermuda five hours after the Cornubia.

The cargo of the Ella and Anna consists of four hundred and eighty sacks of salt, five hundeed sacks of saltpetre, two hundred and eighty-one cases of Austrian rifles, five hundred bales and forty-two cases of paper. She had no ship's papers. Of thirty-eight persons on board, only one was a native of the United States.

The cargo of the Cornubia consists of munitions of war, arms, saltpetre and lead, and was solely owned by James A. Seddon, of Richmond. A quantity of official despatches—mail matter and private and public papers—some of them of considerable interest and value, were picked up in the surf by the boats of the Niphon, having been thrown overboard or dropped by the enemy.

This does indeed seem to put the matter beyond doubt.—How the *James Adger* was able to overhaul the *Les* we do not understand. Something must have gone wrong.—Misfortunes never come singly.

From the Richmond Whig.

Salvation by Cabbages.

We are coming to a pretty pass. Some of our farmers, who have cheerfully given their sons to the war and claimed great credit for their death in battle, have determined to plant no more corn, or wheat, or peas, or anything liable to impressment. Henceforth, they will grow nothing but cabbages, which have no place in the schedule of government prices, and can be withheld from sale until fifteen or twenty prices can be exacted. Here is wisdom, virtue, generosity, common sense, patriotism, christianity.

Let us see how this plan will work. The farmer will make from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, and as the war without meat, will last at least three years longer, the grower of cabbage, at the expiration of that time, will retire from business, go to Europe, and set up a carriage with panels emblazoned with an escutcheon bearing the device of a bloody cabbage. The vegetable aristocrat will be mistaken for a Richmond tailor, but his doughty sons and daughters will point to the sanguinary hue of their armorial flower in proud disproof of the imputation upon their lineage.

In the field the effect will be very fine. Soldiers will eat their fathers' cabbage at a dollar a head, and go forth to die that they may raise other cabbage at two dollars a head, unmolested either by Yankees or impressing agents.

Mr. Northrop's commissary duties will be wonderfully simplified; and all the box cars on the Central and Fredericksburg roads will be altered into huge crates for the reception of cabbages. White oak baskets will take the place of haversacks, and every man will form line of battle with a basket swung faround his neck, containing a dozen head of cabbages. *In hoc signo vinces.* "By this cabbage, conquer," will be the war cry, and who doubts that the Yankee will go down? What are onions compared to cabbages? But suppose the Yankees bring pumpkins instead of onions; then, indeed, will come the tug of war, and cabbages will be crushed under the preponderating mass of vegetable warriors.

It is very reasonable of the farmers to expect the same per centage of profits that blockade runners obtain. The latter has to pay twelve or fifteen hundred per cent. for exchange, he has to risk his life, (for he may be killed by a shot from the blockading fleet,) his liberty, (for he may be captured and kept in a dungeon till the end of the war,) and his property, (for his vessel may be sunk, burnt, run upon a sand bar, or lost in other ways.) But the risk of raising cabbage is immense, for the turkey hens may get in the patch, or plant lice may attack the precious fruit, and the danger to the farmer's life is very great, for while he is sitting in his patch watching the growth of his cabbage heads and counting his profits, he may die of pure exultation, or be struck by lightning, or the hind legs of his split bottom chair may give way, and the back of that glorious head, which conceived the grand cabbage dodge, may come into contact with the floor and be split wide open.

But the best results of the cabbage plot will be seen in the finances. It costs now about three hundred millions to subsist the army. The farmer is clearly entitled to as much profit as the blockade runner; and, by raising cabbages, he has it in his power to compel the Government to pay whatever price he asks. The very least he ought to take is fifteen times the present prices.

Now, fifteen times three hundred millions is four thousand five hundred millions, which will be the future annual cost of subsisting the army on the cabbage plan. Thus, it will be discovered, that the cabbage farmers intend to save the country in their own way and no other. Mr. Memminger and the army cannot be too grateful to them.

Who is "Asa Harts."

Much enquiry has been made about the author of the sparkling and racy letters signed "Asa Harts." The Meridian Clarion says that the writer is Major George McKnight, recently attached to Gen. Loring's Staff, and formerly one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta. Two of his children died when he was away from home; and his wife, in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, came very near being burned to death in the Confederate House at Jackson by drunken infuriated Federal soldiers, who applied the torch to the building. She was barely saved from the flames by some servants, and died shortly afterwards.

For the Journal.

KINSTON, Nov. 17th, 1863

MESSRS EDITORS:—A few days ago we had the pleasure of seeing at this place the Rev. D. B. Black, of New Hanover county. Mr. Black has been long and favorably known in this State as a minister of the Gospel and a benevolent and Christian gentleman. This visit here, which was an altogether voluntary one, must have been a source of much gratification to many of the soldiers, who, in by-gone days were his pupils at school, and afterwards members of his different religious congregations. On Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th inst., he preached to the members of Cummings' battery, and the uniform good order which prevailed in the audience proved the interest it felt in hearing. We hope to be able soon to record another visit from the same venerable gentleman. Such attentions show that there is yet one class of persons by whom the soldiers are not wholly forgotten. This is the Christian.

J. M. B.

Proceedings of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

Pursuant to notice, the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company convened at the court house in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November, 1863.

On motion of Mr. S. D. Wallace, Thomas D. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. B. F. Whitaker, of Halifax, and J. W. Thompson, Esq., of Wilmington, were appointed secretaries.

On motion, the secretaries were appointed a committee to examine proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The committee reported that 7,810 shares of stock were represented by individual stockholders, and 4,000 shares by Col. S. L. Fremont, as proxy for the State; being a majority of the shares of the stock of the company, the chairman declared the meeting duly organized in conformity with the requirements of the charter of the company.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent and financial statements of the treasurer, which several reports, on motion of Jerre. Pearsall, Esq., were accepted by the meeting without the usual reference to a committee, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

A preamble and resolutions were then offered by Col S. L. Fremont, and at his request, laid upon the table for the further consideration of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till half past two o'clock, P. M.

2½ o'clock, P. M., Nov. 18th, 1863.

Met according to adjournment, when the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Col. S. L. Fremont, in the morning, were taken up:

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance to the stockholders of this company that the roadway and machinery of every kind, station buildings and repair shops, should be put in a condition in all respects to correspond with a first class Rail Road;—to accomplish this, and to enable the owners to reap all the benefits that should rightfully accure to them, by a good and economical management of their Road, and at the same time to afford the most ample facilities to the public for the transportation of persons and things. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to take immediate steps to accomplish the results asked for in the foregoing preamble. To that end to set aside an ample renewal fund, to collect materials, purchase lands, and commence such works as in their judgment may be deemed best, and without unnecessary delay to complete the Road and Machinery, Depot buildings and shops upon a scale of permanency, convenience and style commensurate with the importance of the work to which they belong.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the stockholders that all the permanent improvements that can be made judiciously during the war should be made as soon as practicable, and that a liberal portion of the nett income should be annually applied to completing the works called for above.

Col. Fremont urged the adoption of the preamble and resolutions in a few appropriate remarks, when Col. John McRae offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, in connection with other Rail Road Companies, be requested to consider the propriety of aiding by a loan of means, or by becoming in part proprietors, of a Rolling Mill for Rail Road and other iron necessary for the maintenance of the Road and machinery.

The question being put upon the passage of the preamble and resolutions offered by Cols. Fremont and McRae, they were read *seratim* and passed unanimously.

Col. Fremont then offered the following:

Resolved, That the salary of the President be fixed at $6,000, and that of the Treasurer at $4,000, for the current fiscal year.

J. A. Taylor, Esq., moved to amend the resolution by fixing the salary of the Treasurer at $4,500. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Colonel John McRae it was further

Resolved, That the President and Treasurer of this Company be paid a bonus equal to the salaries received by them respectively for the first year, as a just and well-earned compensation for past services.

On motion of J. A. Taylor, Esq., the meeting proceeded to the election of a President of the company and seven directors, and the secretaries with J. A. Taylor, Esq., were appointed a committee to receive and compare the votes.

The election resulted in the choice of S. D. Wallace, Esq., for President, unanimously, and the following stockholders members of the board of directors, viz: Hon. R. R Bridgers, of Edgecombe, and Messrs P. K Dickinson, Bennett Flanner, Edward Kidder, A J. DeRosset, Walker Meares and J. D. Bellamy, of Wilmington.

Col. S. L Fremont, proxy for the State, officially announced the appointment by the board of internal improvements of Col. G. W. Collier, of Wayne, W. W. Brickell, Esq., of Halifax and W. A. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, directors on the part of the State.

On motion of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the resolution above offered by Col. John McRae, giving a bonus to the president and treasurer for past services was reconsidered and the following resolution offered as a substitute.

Resolved, That all officers now in the services of this company, be allowed one hundred per cent. on their respective salaries of the past year, as fixed by the stockholders at their last meeting, or by the directors at their meeting on the 5th of December, 1862, and that the board of directors be requested to make a proper increase of the wages of agents and employees of the company for services during the past year. The resolution being seconded passed unanimously.

On motion of Col Fremont,

Resolved, That the president, directors, officers, agents and employees of this company have always been allowed to travel on their own business or pleasure, when they had occasion to do so, as part of their pay or emoluments; and the stockholders in annual meeting assembled, do hereby declare that this privilege shall be extended to them in future, and they shall be considered to have paid two and a half cents per mile in their services to the company for all the mileage they may thus make in addition to such money allowance as may be paid them from time to time.

On motion,

Resolved, That P. Murphy, J. C. Lord and J. D. Love be appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the company for the ensuing year, with power to fill vacancies in said committee should it be impracticable for any of them to serve.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq.,

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this company be held in the Town of Wilmington, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in November, 1864, and that the president of the company is empowered to change the place of meeting, if it should be impracticable to hold the meeting at Wilmington.

On motion,

Resolved, That the secretaries, with Col. Fremont, be appointed a committee to prepare the proceedings of the meeting for publication.

On motion of G. R. French, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the dignity, urbanity and ability, with which he has presided over the meeting, and to the Secretaries for the faithful performance of their duties.

Thereupon, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THOS. D. WALKER, Chm'n.

B. F. WHITAKER, J. W. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.

Home Made Cheese.

The editor of the Charlotte, N. C. *Democrat*, acknowledges a very acceptable present from Miss Harriet S. Pearson, of Burke county, N. C., in the shape of a cheese of her own make, weighing fifteen or twenty pounds. The editor adds:

We exhibited it to several gentlemen, and they all pronounced it either English dairy or Northern made, supposing that we had been running the blockade; and it is, in fact, as good as any we ever saw any where.—Miss Pearson is certainly entitled to much credit for her skill and industry in this respect, and we assure her that she has our thanks for so nice a present at a time when delicacies of any kind are almost out of the question.

Last Summer we learned that Miss Pearson made a cheese and sent it to President Davis, who wrote her a letter in acknowledgment, saying that the only difficulty he had in regard to it was in making those who saw and tasted it believe that so fine an article was actually made in the Confederacy.

The Valandigham vote in Ohio is a very large one—probably larger than ever before given a Democratic candidate in that State. In twenty eight counties out of the eighty-four officially reported, his poll is 67,531 votes, against 66,141 votes given last year—Democratic gain, 1,283. Last year the Aboltionists were beaten in the State by a majority of about 20,000. The result this year shows that they must have resorted to the most unscrupulous means to obtain so large a majority—61,000. Pipe laying, stuffing of ballot boxes, and the concentration of large bodies of troops in the State, who were allowed to vote, did the work.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19 1863.

The enemy are firing slowly from Gregg upon Sumter. Nothing else new this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19, 1863.

The enemy fired 11 shots from Gregg at the city, to-day, between 11 A M., and 1 P. M. The damage was trifling. Some 3 or 4 buildings were struck and one person slightly injured. The steamer Pawnee and another gunboat came up Stono and shelled battery Pringle, but effected nothing. The firing on Sumter has been slow and steady all day. Some few shots were fired at the Sullivan Island batteries. No casualties at Fort Sumter or at Sullivan's Island.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20th, 1863.

Between two and three o'clock this morning the enemy, in several barges, approached Sumter. Upon being hailed from the fort, they answered with oaths.

They discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, when the barges withdrew.

Facts Moultrie, Bee and Johnson also opened on the barges. It is not known what damage was done to the Yankees. Major Elliott says it was a feigned assault.

Gregg and Cummings' Point have opened a very heavy fire on Sumter this morning. Two or three more shells were thrown into the city last night; no person injured.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20th, 1863

The enemy renewed his fire on the city this morning about 11 P. M. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the number of shells thrown were 62. The enemy is shelling Sumter to day more heavily than usual with his mortars—but few rifled shot were fired. No casualties either in the city or fort.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

Shelling of Sumter averaged one per minute last night and continues heavy this morning. One man killed in the fort yesterday. Fort Johnson and battery Simkins opened fire vigorously upon the Yankees engaged in mounting guns between Gregg and Wagner. No further firing on the city since last report.

FROM ABINGDON, VA.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 19th, 1863.

The firing reported at Ball's Gap was at Knoxville.—There is plenty of rumors afloat of its reoccupation by our forces, but no official confirmation.

Burnside has two regiments of cavalry at Loch Chesnut 32 miles below Greenville.

FROM ABINGDON, VA.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov 20th, 1863.

Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are marshaling for rain

NORTHERN DATES—THE TEXAS EXPEDITION—STEAMER BURNED AND LIVES LOST—LATE FROM MEXICO, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov 19th, 1863.

Baltimore papers of the 17th inst., state that the expedition under Banks had landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande river, after experiencing very heavy weather. The Government works at Fort Brown were destroyed by the Confederates, when they saw the Yankees had landed. The town of Brownsville was set on fire by the Confederate cavalry, but the Unionists resisted them when a bloody fight occurred. The 15th Maine regiment was ordered to the support of the Unionists.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, confined at Fortress Monroe for several months, has been sent to Fort LaFayette.

The steamer Sunny Side was destroyed by fire a few days ago near Island No. 16. Her cargo consisted of 1300 bales of cotton, which, together with the boat, was a total loss. Thirty passengers, including eight ladies, were drowned in attempting to get ashore.

It is rumored that Gov. Gamble and Lieut. Gov. Hall of Missouri, will shortly tender their resignation.

An arrival from Havana brings later advices from Mexico. It is said that the interventionists have been defeated in various engagements by the troops of the Juarez Government. It is also said that the party of the Republic are gaining strength with the people. Gen Comonfort was at the head of the national troops. The arrival of Maximilian is anxiously looked for by the Friends of Monarchy.

The Confederate Steamer Georgia put into Santa Cruz, Tenneriffe, on the 15th ult., to obtain supplies of coal and provisions.

A lot of rebel documents were captured in the Cornubia. Among them are letters from E. Dubosq, in Paris, to President Davis, in one of which he expresses the belief that there is no intention on the part of France to recognize the Confederacy.

Gold in New York on Monday was quoted at 147½.

Earl Russell has proposed a basis of negotiation between Germany and Denmark on the Holstein question.

It is stated that authority to built the rebel rams in France was given under the assurance that they were intended for the Chinese.

YANKEE CAMP SURPRISED AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20th, 1863.

On Wednesday, about daylight, General Rampton surprised a cavalry camp of the enemy, four miles from Stevensburg, Culpeper county, and captured one hundred and seventy-five men, horses and equipments, and killed one major and two or three privates. Our cavalry also captured thirty-nine Yankees at Ellis' ford a few days ago.

Nearly all Meade's force is represented to be south of the railroad.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BRAGG—GEN. WHEELER AND HIS GALLANT CAVALRY NEAR KNOXVILLE.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.

An official telegram from Gen. Bragg, dated Mission Ridge, Nov. 19th, states that Gen. Wheeler reports his attack upon, and dispersion of, the enemy's cavalry, and that he was pursuing them into their works at Knoxville, and had captured three hundred prisoners. Our infantry force is close up.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT—FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov 20th, 1863

A flag of truce boat, with freight for the Yankee prisoners, arrived at City Point on yesterday. Meredith's reply to Ould's last letter in regard to the proposition for an exchange of prisoners, has been returned with an answer in consequence of offensive personalities. The correspondence between Ould and Meredith is therefore closed.

Ould has received a letter from an English lord, who appears to be Meredith's superior, in which the questions heretofore raised are calmly discussed. This letter will be replied to in a becoming spirit, and the hope is indulged that the correspondence may lead eventually to an arrangement of exchange.

The New York World of the 16th copies the correspondence recently published in the Enquirer, and editorially admits that the stoppage of the exchange is solely the work of the Federal government, and intimates that the subject will lead to lively times in Washington after the election of Speaker.

Meade was in Washington on the 14th, closeted several hours with Lincoln and Halleck.

Fourteen miles more of the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road have been completed, including the Rappahannock bridge.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the World says that no offensive movement can yet be undertaken by the army, as sufficient supplies have not yet accumulated. Large numbers of mules and horses had died for want of food.—In a late speech Wendell Philips stated that Lincoln admitted to him in January that it was the greatest folly of his life in issuing the emancipation proclamation.

Of four steamers recently captured off Wilmington, one was laden with thirty-thousand enfield rifles, ammunition, clothing, etc.

The World's financial article says that the condition of the New York banks, the treasury department, and financial affairs generally, to-day, are worse than we could have conceived it possible to make, and advises the outside public to sell and realise at once on all railway speculative shares that they hold.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—LONGSTREET REPORTED AT KNOXVILLE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 19th, 1863.

Advices from the front report that Longstreet, on Monday, was ten miles from Knoxville, and advancing. A good many of his wounded are reaching our lines. The conflict of the pickets for the possession of Woodside, half way between Chattanooga and our line, nearly brought on a general engagement. The Marietta Confederate says that Longstreet certainly holds Knoxville.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 19th, 1863.

The House unanimously concurred in the Senate resolution re-enacting the resolutions of 1861, in reference to the secession of Georgia, pledging anew the resources of the State in vindication of the position there assumed, and declaring they would never tire of the war until our independence was achieved. The House also unanimously concurred in the Senate resolution endorsing the patriotism and wisdom of President Davis in the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon him.

Hon. M. Harrington, member from Terrell county, died to day of pneumonia.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 19th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Clarion, dated Summit, Nov. 19th, says that a gentleman from New Orleans reports that Dana's expedition to Matagorda Bay was wrecked, and that seven transports were driven ashore and captured with all on board. Gen. Banks accompanied the expedition, but has not yet been heard from.

FROM GEN BRAGG'S ARMY—WHEELER AND LONGSTREET'S FORCES REPORTED NEAR KNOXVILLE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863.

Advices from the front report nothing more than the usual shelling going on.

The Confederacy states that there is great destitution in Chattanooga

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer states that there has been considerable skirmishing at Nickajack, and that the enemy has been driven back.

The Appeal learns from Col. Chester that Longstreet had captured Knoxville, routing the enemy, and taking 1200 to 1500 prisoners. One hundred and forty prisoners arrived on the same train with Col. Chester.

Wheeler is reported to be in the enemy's rear, and Longstreet pressing their front.

Gen. Wharton has returned from Richmond promoted to a Major General.

Gen. Cheatham has returned to the front.

Gen. Buckner will go to the front in a few days.

Two hundred and thirty prisoners were brought down this evening. Many more are on the way down.

FROM TENNESSEE—YANKEES CAPTURED.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863.

An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that Longstreet captured 1500 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville at the time.

In the retreat from London the Yankee army, about 5000 strong was greatly demoralized, and left about 100 wagons of commissary and ordnance stores on the road.

Robinson's brigade left London on yesterday to repair the pontoons left by the Yankees on the Little Tennessee, leading into Monroe county.

Persons liberated from Chattanooga report great suffering for the want of food and fuel.

The Yankees forming Burnside's rear guard, reached Dalton last night. They say that Knoxville is another Harper's Ferry trap and that Burnside must evacuate it.

The Hapsburgs—Their Emigration Across the Atlantic.

[From the London Post (Government organ) Sept. 23]

The Hapsburgs, as we all know, held the throne of Spain and the Indies for nearly two centuries. It would have required singular boldness to have predicted for them a revival of any part of that inheritance since its definitive settlement on the house of Bourbon by the treaty of Utrecht, a century and a half ago. Indeed, the calm stakable decline and threatening extinction of all the branches of this Bourbon dynasty would have made it less improbable, ten years since, that the Austrian pretensions might have revived at the Escurial, than that the accidents of conquest and marriage should have now offered to the Hapsburg line the prospect of two imperial thrones on the other side of the Atlantic. We now learn that a marriage has been arranged between the youngest brother of the Emperor of Austria and the eldest daughter and heiress of the Emperor of the Brazils. The Archduke Louis Joseph Antoine Victor is now just twenty-one years of age, and the Donna Isabella Christine is seventeen. In this union the hope of the Brazilian succession will rest, and an Austro Brazilian Prince will some day, in all probability, ascend the Imperial throne of Rio Janeiro.—That contingency, no doubt, is distant enough, for the Emperor Pedro II, is not yet forty. The Austrian Archduke, however, when his Princess ascends the throne, will probably take the title of Emperor, as the consort of Maria di Gloria in Portugal, and of Isabella in Spain, took that of the King. The Hapsburgs succession in Brazil will probably become as established a fact as the Hapsburg succession in Mexico. Three Imperial crowns in succession or in remainder fall to a single branch of one family that seemed, only thirteen years ago, to be struggling for existence even in their hereditary dominions in Europe.

* * * It is impossible not to perceive, also that in this marriage consists an auxiliary guarantee for the stability of the throne of the Archduke Maximilan in Mexico. A Prince placed upon an imperial throne, newly formed, and though in consonance with the real wants, yet in opposit on to the recent traditions of the nation, will be glad to repose upon the moral support and alliance of his neighbors. In a vast continent of republics, with the Anglo Saxon race upon the North, and mongrel, half Latin and half Indian races to the South, it is of mutual advantage to Mexico and Brazil that the two imperial dynasties should be in such intimate alliance with each other. The Federal Government may not be hostile to the new Mexican empire; the Confederate States may recognize it from motives of self-interest; the South American republics may have no more the will than they have the power to thwart a development of the French Emperor's policy; yet dynastic alliance between the two Imperial houses is one of the most permanent leagues which each can have for its support by the other; and it is one to which the fortunes of the at present imperfectly developed Mexican empire cannot be indifferent.

There seems nothing more vain than a speculation of the future of any one of the great reigning dynasties of Europe, even for a single generation ahead of us.—Thirteen years ago the Bourbon family were, to all appearance, firmly seated on three European thrones—Now they are banished from two of them, with no sort of probability of their ever returning to either. Some thirty years ago, what reigning house seemed more insignificant than the family of Saxe Coburg? Yet we now see them, in the male line, supplying the dynasties of England, Portugal, and another Prince of their house one of the astutest sovereings in Europe, on the throne of Belgium. The little branch headed Prince Christian, of Denmark, which only eleven years ago came into prominence as the family then next entitled by a treaty of 1851 to the throne of Denmark, have since given, or are about to give, brides to the heir apparent of England and Russia, and a King to Greece. The an ient House of Savoy, after living for seven hundred years in hereditary insignificance, has, in the last four years, acquired a dominion more populous, and not less powerful and important, than the kingdom of the Great Frederic. The Bonapartes have revived, and almost in their former splendor. These and other such striking dynastic changes our own generation has witnessed; and the promised extension of the dynasty of Rudolph of Hapsburg over two Imperial thrones in the Western World presented a coincidence of fortune which should appease the shade of the Emperor Leopold I, for the transfer by Louis XIV of the dominions of his kinsman, Charles II of Spain, to Philip V in the rear of the Spanish succession. To a greater extent the elder branch of the Hapsburg are likely to regain the rule of the Indies, which fell to their younger brother on the ablication of Charles V. What is hardly less remarkable than this extension of the Hapsburg dynasty is the character for moderation and